The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO 2020. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS.

Arrival of the Kangaroo at this port and the Canada at Halifax.

Overthrow of the Palmerston Ministry.

Formation of a New Government under Lord Derby.

Trial and Conviction of the French Conspirators.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Occupation of Canton by the Anglo-French Forces.

YEH TAKEN PRISONER.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Quiet.

Consols 96 7-8a97.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the *Kangaroo*, (from Liverpool on the 24th ult.,) and the *Canada* at Halifax, (from Liverpool on the 27th,) we are placed in possession of one week's later news from Europe.

The *Canada* makes the following report: Passed off Cork, Feb. 28, the British Mail Steamship *Arabia*, from New-York.

The steamer *Edinbvrgh* arrived at Greenock at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult.

The screw line of steamers, comprising the *City of Baltimore*, *City of Washington*, *City of Manchester*, and *Kangaroo*, are announced to hereafter leave Liverpool on the alternate Wednesday hitherto reserved to the Collins line.

The news by these arrivals is important. The mails by the *Kangaroo* announce the resignation of Lord Palmerston in consequence of his defeat on the Conspiracy Bill, the acceptance of office by the Earl of Derby and the formation of a new ministry. We learn by the *Canada* that a modification had since been made in the new Cabinet by Lord Stanley of Alderly taking the Colonial department.

The trial of the conspirators against the life of the Emperor Napoleon, resulted in the conviction of Orsini, Rubio and Pierri, who had been sentenced to death, and Gomez, who had been condemned to penal servitude for life.

Later advices had heen received from India and China. The India news is unimportant. From China we learn that Canton was in the complete possession of the Anglo-French forces on the 30th of December, and Yeh was taken prisoner.

The trial of the Royal British Bank Directors was still pending, but drawing to a close.

Mazzini writes to the London *Times* denying that Orsini was guilty of any crime in Italy, and concludes with the following paragraph:

"Whatever opinion of Orsini may be entertained by those who frankly appeal to Heaven and earth against the attempted murder of a tyrant, and do quietly witness without a single word of indignation the lasting murder of a whole people in Rome, none has a right of taxing Orsini with dishonesty, theft and collusion. The agents of Louis Napoleon ought to be contented with beheading his enemies without calumniating them.

The London *Post* says, that three vacant garters in the gift of Lord Palmerston, have been conferred on the Dukes of Wellington and Norfolk, and Earl Harrowby. Mr. Hayter, late whipper-in of the Ministry, is to be made a Baronet. Also, Mr. Griffiths, a distinguished Irish Civil Engineer.

A colliery explosion occurred at Mountain Ash Wales, killing nineteen men.

An action was brought in the British Admiralty Court by the owners of the American ship *Leander*, against the steamer *North American*, to recover damages for the loss of the *Leander*, by the recent collision off Holyhead. A verdict was given against the steamer, whose owners gave notice of an appeal to higher Court.

The London Stock market had assumed more buoyancy. Consols were gradually recovering from the depression caused by the Ministerial crisis, but closed flatly at quotations. Money continued abundant and the demand light. The Bank of England has made no alteration in its affairs.

The Resignation of the Palmerston Ministry.

Announcement in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS....Feb. 22, 1858.

Earl Granville said: My Lords, I rise for the purpose of making an announcement to the House, for which probably your Lordships are already prepared. It is, that in consequence of what took place in another place on Friday Her Majesty's Ministers have thought that there was no other alternative left open to them than most respectfully to tender their resignations to Her Majesty. Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to accept those resignations, and I understand that the noble Earl, who is not now in his place, Lord Derby, has undertaken the commission of forming a Government. I understand also that the noble Lord will think it convenient that there should be an adjournment of the House until the time when those arrangements are made. I understand that the noble Lord will be glad that the adjournment shall take place from now until Friday. I am informed by my noble and learned friend on the woolsack that it will be convenient to suitors that the House should meet to-morrow for judicial business. I think your Lordships will all agree that we should abstain from other public business until the noble Earl has an opportunity of taking his place. We in the meantime are only holding our places until his arrangements are made. [Hear.]

The Earl of Malmesbury said—I have been too long and too well acquainted with the noble Lords opposite to be surprised at the step which they have taken. I have always known them to be men to whom the sense of public duty and the claims of private honor are to all things else paramount, and I am not surprised at the step which Her Majesty's Government have taken in resigning. [Hear, hear.] I shall not, perhaps, be blamed if I say that I feel a natural and legitimate pleasure in knowing that men are called to the councils of the Crown whose political opinions are the same as my own, but that satisfaction is exceeded by the feeling that at no time within my memory have any political debates in this House led to any acrimony, and that on this side of the House we have carried on those debates and the divisions following them without any feeling of faction or of personal hostility to Her Majesty's Government. [Cheers.] I look back with satisfaction to two periods of great importance and excitement, when we have had the pleasure to support Her Majesty's Government. I allude to the Russian war and the rebellion in India. [Hear, hear.] I have only to add that Lord Derby is at this moment employed in fulfilling the task which has been intrusted to him by Her Gracious Majesty, and that it is his wish, as the noble Earl has expressed it, that your Lordships should assent to an adjournment. [Hear, hear.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 22.

Lord Palmerston, who was received with cheers by his supporters, then rose and said: I wish, Sir, to make a short statement to the House with respect to the course which Her Majesty's Government have thought it their duty to pursue in consequence of the vote to which this House came on Friday night. I think it can scarcely be necessary for me to say that that vote led Her Majesty's Government to feel that there was only one course which they could pursue with a due regard to their own honor and with a due respect to this House. [Hear, hear.] We therefore on Saturday humbly tendered to her Majesty the resignation of our offices, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept, and consequently we now hold our offices only for the purpose of carrying on the business of the country until our successors are appointed. Under these circumstances I am sure the House would feel that it would be inconvenient that we should continue to meet, and therefore, as is usual on such occasions, I venture to propose that this House should adjourn for a few days. I have ascertained by private communications from a noble Lord, who, I believe I may venture to say, is at present engaged in constructing a Government, that it will be convenient that the adjournment should be until Friday next. I therefore propose that the House at its rising should adjourn till that day. [Hear, hear.]

The motion was agreed to, and it was further resolved that all Committees should have leave to sit notwithstanding the adjournment of the House.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

From the London Times, Feb. 24.

We are enabled to publish the following authentic list of the Cabinet submitted by Lord Derby to the Queen yesterday. It will be seen that it differs only in a few particulars from that which we published on Monday:

First Lord of the Treasury—Earl of Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
Lord Chancellor—Sir Frederic Thesiger.
President of the Council—Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord Privy Seal—Lord Hardwicke.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

The Home Department—Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole.
The Foreign Department—Earl of Malmesbury.
The Colonial Department—Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.
The War Department—General Peel.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Right Hon. Sir John Pakington.
Postmaster-General—Lord Colchester.
President of the Board of Trade—Right Hon. J. W. Henley.
President of the Board of Control—Earl of Ellenborough.
First Commissioner of Public Works—Right Hon. Lord John Manners.
Attorney-General—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Under Secretary for War—Major A. H. P. Stuart Wortley.

IRELAND.

Lord-Lieutenant—Earl of Eglinton.
Lord Chancellor—Right Hon. F. Blackburne.
Chief Secretary—Lord Naas.

The Duke of Newcastle, Lord Grey, and Mr. Gladstone, to whom overtures were made by Lord Derby, have declined to join his Cabinet. No offer was made to Mr. Sidney Herbert. The high office of Governor-General in India is said to be reserved fo Lord Stanley in the event of Lord Canning declining to serve the new Government.

We believe that the great offices of the Household will, as we stated on Monday, be given to the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl Delawar, and the Earl of Chesterfield.

Lord Derby's Cabinet was afterwards slighly modified.

Lord Stanley, of Alderley, takes the Colonial Department. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton has no office, his reelection to his seat in Parliament being considered doubtful.

The members of the Government not in the Cabinet, include the Duke of Montrose, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Cairnes as Solicitor-General; Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; the Earl of Carnarvon as Under-Secretary of the Colonies; Lord Hardinge as Under-Secretary of War.

Mr. Loftus C. Ottway is appointed British Minister to Mexico, and A. R. J. S. Lumley Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

Parliament met on the 27th. In the House of Commons new writs were ordered for the seats occupied by members of the Cabinet. Both Houses had adjourned until March 1, when they would further adjourn to the 12th.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

We have now before us the penitential sheet in which England submits to envelope herself by way of expiating the offence of receiving an insolent dispatch. It is as ghastly and thin, as colorless, as devoid of substance and destitute of outline, as a robe of penance ought to be. The occasion being one of duty, it almost precludes criticism; in fact, all the remark it is possible to make on the programme before us is that one or two of the arrangements are respectable. Lord Derby is to be the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Disraeli Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Malmesbury is to resume his place at the Foreign Office. Sir F. Thesiger is to be the Lord Chancellor; and such is the general feeling that he has been ill-used by Fortune that nobody cares to ask whether, having never held a Chancery brief, he is fit for the office. Mr. Walpole, of course, is to be at the Home Office, and Mr. Henley at the Board of Trade. Then, as we said yesterday, for the Ministry of War we have General Peel, who will probably not have time enough to absolve all the delinquencies actual or possible in Her Majesty's service. At the Board of Control, where it has long been complained that the wisdom of the chief was almost too recondite to be palpable to vulgar observation, we are promised a man who will not hide any of his talents under a bushel, whatever they are. To Lord Ellenborough is to be committed the arduous task of wiping up the Indian Mutiny, and laying anew the foundations of the greatest empire in the world. The colonies are to be confided to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who will thus have to learn the art of government on fifty communities at once. Sir J. Pakington is to go to the Admiralty; Lord Hardwicke is to have the Privy Seal; Lord Colchester is to take the Post-Office, and Lord Salisbury is to be President of the Privy Council. Lord John Manners is to replace the present eminently practical and efficient Commissioner of Public Works, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly is to be Attorney-General. It will be seen that Lord Derby has not been able to gain any assistance whatever from the other sections of the political world. He cannot show the accession of one single name from the parties by whose aid he steps into "power." The Peelites and Radicals have raised him over their heads into office, but there they leave him alone in his glory. They have answered a common purpose, or gratified a common feeling, by ousting Lord Palmerston and installing Lord Derby in his place; but there ends the partnership, the dissolution of which will be gazetted in the number which announces that Lord Derby has kissed hands. The great ethical philosopher has told us there are three kinds of friendship,—that founded on identity of principle, that of pleasure, and that for convenience. Letting alone the two former, the latter, he says, is necessarily limited by the duration of the circumstances which make the convenience. It will soon be far from convenient for Mr. Milner Gibson or Mr. Gladstone to strengthen the hands of the men who hunted down Sir R. Peel; and when that is the case they will act upon old feelings or some new convenience, and send Lord Derby back to the position in which he, at least, has so little to regret.

But was it ever proved so plain that they who were not wise before experience will not be wise after? Lord Derby has positively not one accession of strength since the days when he repeatedly declined the offer of power for want of men. He has not a man more than he had when he informed her Majesty that, whatever the inherent goodness of his cause, he had scarcely a statesman of note on his side. All that can be said is that he has kept his flock together, a praise common to every refuge and to the lowest place wherever gravitation has free play. Either these gentlemen have immediately risen in the scale of creation or England has immensely sunk, if she accepts her new rules without a remonstrance. We are reminded, however, that this is a moral question; nay, more, it is an affair of honor, when all ordinary estimates are out of place, and where a grain of true dignity is worth more than shiploads of utility or genius. It is better to retrieve our honor with France under the auspices of Derby, Disraeli, Malmesbury, Ellenborough, Bulwer Lytton, Lord John Manners, General Peel, and the rest, than to flounder on with a bankrupt character under Palmerston, Clarendon, Sir Cornewall Lewis, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, and their colleagues. We have exchanged intellectual for moral greatness, and can afford to part with the false glare of bold and constructive legislation, if we can only say that we have not pocketed an affront. For our part, we most devoutly hope that our new Ministers will not have to encounter the same trial as the last; that no scoundrel will fling an English grenade or fire an English revolver at the Emperor for the next twelvemonth, that Walewski will henceforth content himself with suggesting topics to some fifth-rate English paper, and that the French Colonels may find a foe worthy of their prowess in the interior of Africa. We should be glad to see Lord Derby's political path laid with the softest turf, and cleared of all the dangers that proverbially lie in the course of a statesman. Yet, even at the best, we have some serious misgivings. We are far more sure of our loss than of our gain in the exchange we have just suffered. Grant that there is something low in political ability, and that intellect is of this world, yet we do not feel quite confident that the present gain of moral worth is such as to dispense with those vulgar appliances.

Nor can it be forgotten that this is a practical world. Parliament, after performing a grand act of faith in the immolation of Palmerston and his recreant colleagues, will probably spend some time, at least the fortnight's recess, in a pleasing thrill of self-complacency. It will see Britannia holding the balance, wherein Palmerston and Clarendon kick the beam, while Derby, Malmesbury, and the other champions of English honor descend with native gravity. But the grandest spectacles weary in time, and the indefatigable malice and ingenuity of politicians are sure to raise up new questions, in which old scores will be forgotten, and intellect, expediency, and such hard things once more hold sway. When this is the case—when it comes to India, to China, to Parliamentary Reform, to the consolidation of our laws, to a dozen other subjects impending over us, it remains to be ascertained whether the new Ministry will hold their own—to use the vulgar slang of secular politicians—against the old. Mere moral worth, even in the shape of a grand national penance, will not count long against either commercial or political utilities. It will be considered too, that the sacrifice was performed, the virtue exhibited, and the honor acquired previous to the new Ministry, and by the act of its inauguration. So, before long, we shall all be brought round to the old question—what is to be done? and the statesmen who answer this most to the satisfaction of the public will be likely to carry the day. There may be no urgent demand for the India bill, and China may be resigned to the Plenipotentiaries out there; but as for this Reform bill, there seems no escaping it. What will Lord Derby do? Left to himself he would probably do what he has done before,—throw rotten boroughs, old corporations, Irish bishoprics, and nuisances of all sorts on the first rubbish heap. But will he do this now? On the great question of the year Lord Derby will have to consult his followers, and we doubt very much whether he will be able to hit at once the convenience of those old-fashioned gentlemen and the opinions of Whigs, Radicals, and Peelites, by whose dissension alone he can hold power.

From the Liverpool Times, Feb. 27.

We announced in our last the defeat of the Palmerston Government in the House of Commons on the "Conspiracy to Murder Bill," by a majority of nineteen. Such a result on such a subject left the late Premier and his colleagues no option but to resign, and accordingly the next day Lord Palmerston waited on the Queen, and placed in her hands the seals of office, but, it is added, contrary to the etiquette on such occasions, he did not advise Her Majesty whom to send for, the inference being that he expected to be recalled in a short time, with additional eclat. Probably he thought that Lord Derby was not in a position to form a ministry. Lord Derby lost no time in consulting the leaders of the Conservative Party, and has filled the leading offices of the State with the best available talent at his command. Lord Derby on the present, as on former occasions calculated on the adhesion of the Peelites, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir James Graham, Mr. Gladstone, Sidney Herbert and Mr. Cardwell, but his offer was met by an immediate and pointed refusal. It is true that the name of Mr. Gladstone figured in the first published programme of the Derby Ministry as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the statement was wholly inaccurate. Lord Derby, in the course of Saturday afternoon, after he had received the Queen's command to form a Government did certainly write to Mr. Gladstone, but there was no personal interview. In the course of the same afternoon that eminent statesman forwarded to Lord Derby a note courteously expressed, stating emphatically and on the instant his refusal to join the new Government. Deprived of all assistance then from the quarter to which he had looked for support, his lordship had no alternative but to fall back upon the members of his former Administration.

MINISTERIAL ADDRESSES.

Mr. D'Israeli on the 26th ult. issued his address to the Electors of Bucks, offering himself for the fifth time for reëlection. The following passage occurs in the address:

"The circumstances of the country are in many respects critical and in none more so than in its external relations. Painful misconceptions have arisen with the Government of that faithful and powerful ally, who in so many instances has proved his good feeling and fidelity to this country. Believing that a cordial alliance between England and France is equally conducive to the interests of both countries, I shall express my hope and conviction that by measures at once firm and conciliatory these causes of misunderstanding may be speedily and entirely removed. If the country will heartily support the Queen's Government at this conjuncture the result so desirable for the peace and progress of Europe will be greatly facilitated."

Sir J. Pakington addresses the electors of Droitwich. No opposition is expected. After announcing that he has joined Lord Derby's Cabinet, he says it is essential to the well-working of our system of Parliamentary Government, that the people should not suppose there is only one man who could be intrusted with the public interests.

The *Times* says of Mr. Disraeli's electoral address that it eludes giving a just account of the actual crisis. The allusion to the painful misconceptions with the Government of France which Mr. Disraeli asks the electors to help to remove, is examined by the *Times*, which says that nobody has yet charged the late Government with misconception. They were charged with conniving rather than misconceiving. The only misconception in the affair was that which ascribed to Count Walewski an intention to insult and traduce England, and it was made by those who turned out the late Government, and for the purpose of turning it out.

The *Herald* believes that Mr. Blackburn has accepted the post of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which case Mr. Napier will be the Judge of the Court of Appeal, Mr. Whiteside Attorney-General, and Mr. Fitzgerald Solicitor-General.

The *Herald* also understands that Lord Dalkeith was offered the Scotch Lordship of the Treasury, and that he declined it in terms of cordial confidence and support.

The *Herald* says the Colonial Secretaryship was offered to Sir Bulwer Lytton, but declined because the honorable gentleman was unwilling to expose the County of Hertford to the excitement of a severe contest.

EFFECT OF THE PALMERSTON DEFEAT IN FRANCE.

Paris (*Feb. 21*) *Correspondence of the London Times.*

The result of the division on the Conspiracy to Murder bill has produced a great sensation among all classes of people here. The Ministerial organs evidently did not expect such a result, and are much taken aback. Their language has lost something of its vain-glorious style. In official quarters no trifling bewilderment is apparent, and even people who are not over-friendly towards England admit that matters have been carried too far with her. There is a pretty general feeling that a series of unfortunate blunders has been committed. It is difficult for ordinary men to explain, unless on suppositions of the strangest kind, mistakes which a novice in government could hardly have committed—M. de Morny's address, the military addresses, and, what is as great a blunder as either, M. Walewski's famous dispatch. Some regret the fall of Lord Palmerston, but nearly all concur in condemning the causes which led to it. Few can recall without indignation the language of the Colonels, or without shame the statement of a French Minister, that in England the doctrine of assassination is openly preached. The *Constitutionnel* of to-day has this passage in an article on the Sardinian Government proposing a law on conspiracies against foreign sovereigns:

"England has voted, on a first reading, its bill on foreigners; Belgium is about to revise its Penal Code; Switzerland removes to the interior the political refugees who demand an asylum; and, finally, Piedmont contemplates increasing the severity of her laws."

The French law relative to measures of general security passed in the Legislative body on Friday by a majority of 227 to 24. Several Deputies abstained from voting. After receiving the sanction of the Senate it will be promulgated in the *Moniteur.*

COUNT WALEWSKI'S DISPATCH.

The following important document has been communicated to both Houses of Parliament:

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Clarendon.
(Received Feb. 21.)

PARIS, Feb. 20, 1858.

MY LORD—Having learnt by telegraph that certain resolutions imputing blame to Her Majesty's Government for not having made any reply to Count Walewski's dispatch to Count Persigny, dated the 20th of January, had been affirmed by a majority of the House of Commons, I think it a duty to your Lordship to place on record that, although I have not been charged to make any official communication to the French Government in answer to that dispatch, I have been enabled by your Lordship's private instructions to place before the French Government the sentiments, views, and intentions of Her Majesty's Government far more fully, and I cannot but believe more satisfactorily, than would have been the case had my language been clothed in a more official garb.

When Count Walewski's dispatch was written the irritation against the supposed apathy of England in a matter so important to France as the preservation of the Emperor's life was excessive. Rightly or wrongly, the idea prevailed that every conspiracy against His Majesty had been organized in England, and that the British laws gave security to the conspirators. No counter-assertions on the part of Her Majesty's Government would have had any effect at that moment, and any official notice on the part of your Lordship of Count Walewski's dispatch would, probably, have involved the two Governments in a controversial discussion more likely to have increased than to have calmed the excitement which prevailed. If the object was to soothe, it was important to let time exert its usual influence, and to reserve the official answer to Count Walewski's dispatch until it was known whether Parliament would answer the appeal which was to be made to it by Her Majesty's Government.

But it ought not to be ignored, that, while taking this prudent course, your Lordship lost no opportunity of informing the French Government, confidentially, of the true bearings of the question which had been raised. Your Lordship's language has been, from the beginning of this unfortunate affair, clear and straightforward. I have now your Lordship's letters before me, in which, while vindicating in language worthy of your Lordship's name, the right of asylum which Great Britain has ever afforded to strangers of all ranks and nations, and while declaring, in terms as explicit as they are determined, the impossibility of infringing on that great principle of our Constitution, you show how utterly insufficient must any enactment be to prevent men of desperate minds from entering upon desperate undertakings. As your Lordship's true, but very inadequate organ, I have faithfully represented your feelings and your principles, and could I call upon the Emperor or upon Count Walewski as witnesses, neither, I feel certain, could belie my words.

I know not what may be the result of last night's vote; but, at all events, I lose no time in stating my conviction that to your Lordship's judicious and prudent conduct at a very critical moment it is owing that, without the shadow of the sacrifice of a single principle, our relations with this Government have not received a shock which might have been fatal to the friendship which yet happily prevails between the two nations. I have, &c., COWLEY.

Interesting from China.

COMPLETE CAPTURE OF CANTON—YEH TAKEN PRISONER—ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION TO SUPERVISE THE GOVERNMENT.

The China mail had reached England with Canton dates to Jan. 14.

The Cantonese submitted, and evacuated the city on the 30th December.

The Governor of Canton was taken prisoner as well as Yeh and the Tartar General. The Governor Pihquei was subsequently installed as Vice-Governor of the city with powers similar to those wielded by Yeh. The allies were to continue their protectorate until satisfactory terms were made by the Government of Pekin. A Committee, composed of two Englishmen and one Frenchman, had been charged with the supervision of the Government, and had issued a proclamation inviting the poeple to return, assuring them of their protection.

At the departure of the mail everything was quiet, and there was a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade, and of the resumption of trade within a week.

In the assault upon Canton there were numerous hand-to-hand encounters. The British lost 100, and the French 30, in killed and wounded. A large amount of treasure was captured, but plunder was forbidden.

At Hong Kong freights were dull and easier, and the tonnage was increasing.

At Shanghae a large business nad been done in tea, but sales were checked by English advices. Freights were unaltered.

At Foo Choo the duty question had been settled by the acceptance of Mexican dollars at 2 per cent. discount.

Later from India.

The details of Calcutta news to Jan. 23, adds nothing of importance to the previous telegraphic advices.

Jung Bahadoor captured Goruckpore, killing 200 rebels, and capturing seven guns.

The relief of Sumbulpore had been accomplished.

Sir Colin Campbell was gathering his strength for his entry into Oude, when the final struggle, and a determined resistance were anticipated.

The Calcutta money market had improved, and the Bank of Bengal had reduced its rate of interest one per cent.

Interesting from France.

LORD COWLEY TO BE CONTINUED AS AMBASSADOR—MORE ARRESTS—TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* understands that Lord Cowley will be continued, as English Ambassador to France.

The health of Marshal Bosquet is said to be in a precarious state, and paralysis was feared.

Letters from Paris represent that a better feeling existed with regard to relations with England, founded upon the appointment of Lord Malmesbury to the Foreign Office, and the personal friendship existing between the Emperor and Mr. Disraeli.

An immense number of arrests, it is said, have recently been made in Paris and the Provinces, among them three members of the Paris Bar, belonging to the Republican party. The *Times* correspondent writes: "It is said that the last instructions given to M. de Persigny were of a very conciliatory character, and, if rumor speaks true, evince the greatest desire to maintain the cordial relations based on the alliance between the two countries."

It is said that several persons were arrested in Paris on the night of the 22d ult.

The trial of the conspirators commenced on the 25th ult., before the Court of Assizes of the Seine. The indictment is very lengthy and circumstantial. The prisoners are all young men with the exception of Pierri, who is middle-aged. All seemed composed, and listened with attention. Gomez denied any participation in the act, and said he only knew of it at the last moment. Rudio confessed everything. He said he threw one bomb, and criminated the rest of the prisoners. Orsini accepted the full responsibility of the part he had taken in the affair. He confessed that he wanted to kill the Emperor, and said he was ready to die. He added, that he had never confided his intention to Mr. Alsopp, and that M. Bernard brought the bombs to Brussels, but that he (Bernard) did not know for what purpose they were intended. He would not say as to the other prisoners. Pierri denied all participation in the conspiracy until the day the attempt was made, and then repented. Mr. Taylor, of Birmingham, maker of the bombs, did not answer to his name.

A telegraphic dispatch states that the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the 23d, as regards four of the accused. The Court pronounced sentence of death on Orsini, Rudio and Pierri. Gomez is sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Belgium.

A discussion has been commenced in the Belgian Chambers, on the bill relative to attempts against the lives of Foreign Sovereigns. The Minister of Justice emphatically declared that he had not received from any foreign power any request to change the law of the land.

The bill was passed on the 25th ult., the Minister of Justice promising that no prosecution should take place, without the consent of his department, but admitting that he could not bind his successor.

Italy.

The Englishman, Hodge, arrested at Genoa as an accomplice in the late attempt upon the life of Napoleon, has been given up to the French Police by the Sardinian authorities.

Two more Englishmen had also been arrested at Genoa.

Holland.

The second Chamber of the States-General has rejected the recently-negotiated Treaty of Commerce with Belgium, by a vote of 62 to 1.

Spain.

A dispatch from Madrid says that in the Chamber of Deputies, the outrages committed by English vessels on those of Spain, both on the Coast of Africa and elsewhere, were claiming attention.

Austria.

It is said that France has called upon the Austrian Government to curb the license of the Press of Vienna. And in return, France will not oppose Austria, when the question of the Principalities, and the navigation of the Danube, comes before the Paris Conference. Count Buol is stated to have declined the offer of the French Ambassador.

Hanover and Denmark.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says it is confidently expected that the United States Government, will soon take steps for securing the commutation of *stade toll* on shipping going up the Elbe. The same authority says that the United States and Denmark have at length come to an agreement, as to the amount payable by the former to the latter, on account of light and buoy dues in the Sound. This amount has been fixed at $393,011, and it is to be paid into the hands of a Danish agent in London. When that ceremony has been performed, the former treaty of amity and navigation, which has been suspended by the United States, will return into force.

A telegram from Hamburg says that the Danish Cabinet resigned on account of the attitude demanded of them in the dispute with the German Diet.

Sweden.

A partial modification of the Swedish Cabinet is anticipated.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24—Noon.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* calls for the expulsion from England of the refugees convicted or suspected of being mixed up in the late conspiracy. The article does not reproach England for maintaining the right of asylum in general but for giving refuge to individuals who are notoriously the authors of conspiracies and criminal agitation.

PIEDMONT.

The bill to strengthen the existing laws relative to persons implicated in the conspiracy to murder on political grounds is accompanied by a report which represents that the object of the law is to give the Sardinian Government the means of efficaciously fulfilling its international duties. The most important part of the measure is that which constitutes judges of the fact two hundred electors of the town in which the Court of Appeal is established; such two hundred electors to be designated by a commission composed of the Mayor and Municipal Counsellor.

The Jury charged to try offences of the kind referred to is to be selected from two hundred. The report expresses the opinion that it will be safe to abandon to the impartiality and independence of the Mayor and Municipal Councilor the task of forming the list of 200 names.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

According to the Paris correspondence of the *Le Nord*, the immediate return of the Count de Persigny to London is regarded as a proof that the Government of France does not look upon the change of the English Cabinet with apprehension, or considers that the vote of the House of Commons, on Friday, in any respect impairs the Anglo-French Alliance.

Le Nord adds: "It is even probable that the New Cabinet after having replied to the dispatch of Count Walewski, will take the initiative in a new proposition for satisfying the reclamation of France."

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia, as Regent of the Kingdom has been opposed by the Cabinet in the wish to grant an amnesty for political offences on the occasion of his son's marriage.

The Ministers consider that this act would be going beyond the powers delegated to him as Regent. The Prince intends, it is said, to refer the question to the law officers of the Crown.

The Very Latest.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, Feb. 2.

The *Times* city article of to-day says: "The funds opened on Friday morning at a decline of ⅛, and subsequently experienced a further fall, owing to speculative sales, consequent upon the unsettled state of feeling in Paris, likely to be occasioned by the trial of the conspirators."

The China mail of yesterday has brought correct statistics of the Tea trade for the past year. The total exports were 35,500,000 pounds, against 42,400,000 pounds last year, and 54,800,000 pounds at the same period of 1856.

It is remarked in the *Daily News* City Article that with the present rates of exchange with the chief centres of European commerce, by far the larger proportion of the gold imported here will be sent to the continent as fast as it comes in; but this does not imply that the stock of Bullion in the Bank has yet reached its highest point.

Advices from Calcutta are in all respects satisfactory. Government securities had risen 4 to 5 per cent., and although the 5 per cents. were still quoted as low as 10 per cent. discount, confidence amongst native holders was evidently reviving.

Applications for discount at the Bank to-day have slightly increased, but still are very moderate.

The *Daily News* City article says: "The Stock markets on Friday were weaker. The funds, after sustaining an extreme reaction of one-half per cent., closed at three-eighths per cent. lower than on Thursday. The market is now to an unusual extent influenced by the Paris Bourse, which exhibits a gradual decline."

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* of the Liverpool Cotton Market states the sales of the week at 51,000 bales, of which 10,000 were on speculation, and 3,000 for export. The same authority quotes an advance of ⅛d. ℔ in all qualities. Some other circulars quote the advance at 3-16d., and attribute it to the light stock and limited arrivals. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans.....	8d.	Mid. Mobiles.....	7 9-16d.
Middling Orleans.	7 11-16d.	Fair Uplands.....	7¾d.
Fair Mobiles.....	7⅞d.	Mid. Uplands.....	7⅜d.

The stock in port was estimated at 207,000 bales, of which 100,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. All qualities of goods and yarns had advanced slightly.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour dull and unsalable. Western Canal, 20s. 6d.@22s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s. 6d.@23s.; Ohio *via* the North, 24s.@25s., and *via* New-Orleans, firm and in active demand at 27s. Wheat dull and quotations nominal; Red Western, 6s.@6s. 3d.; White, 7s.@7s. 6d. Corn dull; Mixed and Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; White, 34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., James McHenry, and others, quote Beef heavy, and holders pressing their stocks on the market at a decline of 5s. Pork dull. Bacon dull, and prices weak, at a decline of 6d. Lard dull, at 50s. for good. Tallow unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes Ashes firm at 31s.@33s. for both Pots and Pearls; holders demanded higher rates at the close. Sugar firm, and refining qualities 6d.@1s. higher. Coffee steady. Rice steady but quiet. Tea in little inquiry and prices weak. Resin buoyant; common 4s. 4d.@4s. 6d.; fine 7s. 6d.@16s. Philadelphia Bark 10s. 6d. Fish Oils slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Linseed Oil unchanged. Spirits Turpentine firm at 37s.@42s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market there was a very abundant supply and no change in rates. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £290,000. Consols closed at 96⅞@97 for money and account. Messrs. Baring Brothers quote Silver 5s. 1⅞d.; Dollars nominal at 5s. ½d., Eagles 76s. 2½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers quote Iron steady: Rails, £6 10s.@£6 15s.; Bars, £6 10s. Sugar quiet, but firm. Coffee firm. Breadstuffs quiet, and generally unchanged. Oils—Linseed Cakes steady: New-York, in bags, £10 5s., and in barrels, £10 10s.@£10 12s. 6d. Fish Oils quiet; Sperm Oil, £80; Cod Oil, £31; Linseed Oil firm at 28s. 6d. Rice heavy. Saltpetre firmer. Tea generally unchanged: Congou, 1s. ½d.@1s. 1d. Spirits Turpentine firm, and all qualities considerably advanced in consequence of scarcity; sales at 44s. Tallow steady at 5[illegible]s. 6d. The Colonial Wool sales were progressing with animation, and the prices realized show a slight advance.

HAVRE MARKET.

(*For the week ending Feb. 23, inclusive.*)

Cotton closed buoyant; sales of the week, 11,000 bales; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 103f.; stock 97,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Ashes—Pots firm; Pearls quiet. Coffee firm. Provisions dull, but prices steady. Sugar firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. Lard steady. Whalebone—Quotations nominal.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report American Stocks slow of sale, and prices unaltered, except Pennsylvanias, which were slightly higher.

Pensylvania Inscriptions.....	78
Pennsylvania Bonds.....	82@83

Messrs. Bell & Co. report the business limited, at previous rates.

United States 6s, 1867–68.....	101	@103
United States Bonds, 1868.....	101	@103
Maryland 5s, Bonds.....	88	@ 90
Massachusetts 5s Bonds.....	101	@103
Pennsylvania 5s.....	77	@ 79
Pennsylvania 5s Bonds, 1877.....	82	@ 83
Tennessee 6s Bonds (long time).....	83	@ 85
Virginia 6s, 1888.....	82	@ 84
Illinois Central Stock.....	4@6 discount	
Illinois Central 7s, 1860 (Freeland).....	85	@ 87
Illinois Central 6s.....	85	@ 87
Illinois Central 7s, 1875.....	86	@ 87
Michigan Central 8s, 1869.....	90	@ 93
Michigan Central shares.....	60	@ 65
N. Y. Central R. R. Shares.....	82	@ 84
N. Y. Central 6s.....	83	@ 85
N. Y. Central 7s.....	93	@ 95
Erie Railroad Stock.....	26	@ 28
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertible.....	50	@ 55
Erie Railroad 3d mortgage Bonds.....	80	@ 82
Erie Railroad Sinking Fund.....	50	@ 55
Panama Railroad, 1st mort. of 1869.....	93	@ 95
Panama Railroad 1st mort. of 1875.....	90	@ 92
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage..	88	@ 90

The *Times* reports an active demand on the 25th, with the following sales:

Illinois Central R. R. shares,........dis.	5¾	@ —
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Freeland).....	83½	@ —
Illinois Central 6s, 1875.....	86	@ —
Illinois Central 7s.....	87	@ 86½
Michigan Central.....	55	@ —
New-York Central 7s.....	93	@ —
Erie Railroad Stock.....	27	@ —
Erie Railroad Bonds, 1871.....	56	@ —
Penn. Central 6s, 1st mortgage.....	89½	@ 89

Sailing of the Canada for Boston.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at 12:30 P. M. for Boston, where she will be due by midnight of Thursday. Light west wind. Weather clear.

THE ARMY.

Court-Martial on Col. Sumner at Carlisle, Pa.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARLISLE, Pa., Tuesday, March 9, 1858.

The Court-Martial ordered by the President for the trial of Col. E. V. Sumner, U. S. A., on charges preferred against him by Gen. Harney, will open at the Barracks in this place to-morrow. The trains which are just in, this afternoon, bring a large majority of the officers detailed to constitute the Court-Martial. Among the number are General Jesup, Quartermaster-General; General Persifer F. Smith, Col. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, Inspector-General; Brevet-Colonel Justin Dimick Second Artillery; Brevet-Colonel Joseph P. Taylor, and Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. B. Crittenden—the latter in command of the garrison at this point.

The charge against Col. Sumner is understood to be his violation of the 25th Article of War, which directs that an officer who sends a challenge for mortal combat, shall, upon conviction for the offence, be cashiered at the discretion of a Court-Martial. Gen. Harney is the party who brings the complaint, and who demands on application of the rule provided for offences such as the one charged upon Col. Sumner. The whole affair arises from the recent difficulty between the two officers at Washington. Col. Sumner's defence will probably be that he did not send a challenge *pro formâ*, and that he is consequently relieved from the penalty attaching to that offence.

The case derives peculiar interest from the fact that a Court-Martial composed of officers of so high rank in the service has rarely been summoned. The presiding officer Brevet Major-General Thomas S. Jesup, whose duties as Quartermaster-General of the Army will necessitate his early return to Washington, whence he arrived to-day, and where his presence is required almost hourly in the present complicated condition of army affairs. Hence the Court-Martial will finish the business before it as rapidly as possible. It will continue in session, however, for three or four days at least. Whether the proceedings are to be open or secret, I am not yet accurately informed. In either event, I shall try to give you a faithful story of its doings.

Th Court-Martial is composed of the following officers:

Brevet Major-General Thos. S. Jesup.
Brevet Major-General John E. Wool.
Brevet Major-General Persifer F. Smith.
Brevet Brigadier-General Sylvester Churchill.
Colonel Joseph K. F. Mansfield.
Colonel Joseph Plympton.
Colonel Francis Lee.
Brevet-Colonel Justin Dimick.
Brevet-Colonel Joseph P. Taylor.
Colonel Henry R. Craig.
Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. B. Crittenden.
Major John F. Lee, (Judge Advocate.)

A considerable number of witnesses have arrived in own. They happen in, like all the rest of us, upon a own wrapped in snow, overhung by a leaden sky, and sufficiently cold and uncomfortable. M.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CARLISLE, Pa., Wednesday, March 10.

The Court-Martial of Colonel Sumner assembled this morning, but was not organized, owing to the absence of Colonel Lee and General Wool, who were sick and could not be present. General Harney was in attendance. Colonel Sumner was warmly greeted on his arrival.

Arrival of the Mormon Missionaries.

The ship *Underwriter*, Capt. Roberts, from Liverpool Jan. 23, arrived yesterday afternoon, bringing 25 Mormons, all Americans, who have been on a visit to various points of England and the Continent, as missionaries of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and upon business affairs. There is only one lady among them. The party were taken from the ship as she was passing up the river, and landed at Castle Garden, whence they all took their way to various hotels and private houses in the City. At Walker's Hotel, No. 25 Greenwich-street, our reporter found four of the Elders with the only lady. They were seated at a small table in the sitting room, enjoying a game of whist, the lady looking on. The cards had evidently seen service. They were all young, healthy and good looking men, who have not apparently suffered from sea sickness or short rations. The effort to learn any particulars concerning their party; where they had been, how long they had been abroad or even their names, was abortive. They referred the reporter to Mr. Herriman, whom they designated as their chief, who they thought was at Lovejoy's Hotel. The discipline of the camp appears to prevail among them. The lady is young, rotund and not bad looking. In answer to the question if they were going to Salt Lake the chief speaker replied, that they were each going to their respective homes. One to Vermont, another to Illinois, &c. At Mrs. Lawton's, No. 138 Cedar-street, there were six of the same party. At Lovejoy's Hotel there six others, whose names stood on the register as follows: David Wilkins and D. Margett, St. Louis; E. H. Price and T. Price, Philadelphia; Thomas R. King and Peter Robison, Syracuse.

Quarantine Excitement.

The final decision of the New-Jersey Legislature against locating Quarantine at Sandy Hook, has opened the whole matter afresh among the property holders and other citizens of Staten Island. The two sections of the Island, however, are now arrayed in determined hostility to each other as to the line of policy to be pursued, notwithstanding the efforts made within a few months to reconcile conflicting interests, and harmonize the opposition. Those who live near the Quarantine location appear more determined than ever to rid themselves of its presence at all hazards, without counting the cost; while the property holders about Seguine's Point, and the west end generally, deprecate any violent measures. Secret squads have met to discuss the matter during the past week. The leaders say: Burning the Marine Hospitals would be a disastrous step; for first, the Commissioners of Emigration, having demanded the protection of the Sheriff of Richmond County, the destruction of that property would involve a loss of $200,000 to the tax-payers of the county; second, the Commissioners would be compelled, under the laws of the State, to reconstruct immediately as many, if not more hospitals, and other buildings, as now occupy the ground; and, should the new buildings be destroyed by a mob, the county would be saddled with the loss, and the Commissioners obliged to build others at the expense of the county—all this would accomplish nothing except the impoverishment of the people; third, while this was being done the Quarantine Commissioners would make a desperate effort to carry out their pet project of placing the Institution permanently at Seguine's Point; fourth, the odium which would attach to them as a community of incendiaries would cause a shocking depreciation in the price of real estate.

Our Artists, where they Live, and what they are Doing.

There is no lack of artists in this country. The cities and villages abound with them, not always long-haired, slouched-hat fellows, pipe-mouthed and down-trodden, but men with common hair upon their heads, shirt collars turned up, ignorant of hats that slouch, and capable of paying their tax bills—in a word, a sensible, pains-taking, and yet, withal, a somewhat meditative and dreamily-observant class of citizens, who keep their own way along the world's paths and smoke at proper hours. Some of them are married and happy; some married and unhappy; others in love and wish to be married, and some confirmed neuters in the human multiplication-table.

Nor is there so terrible a want of those persons who indulge in the luxury of patronage. Wealth inspires aspirations of all kinds, and among those aspirations is the desire, natural and instinctive, to encourage the beautiful and foster the refined. Individuals there are among us, who will not see their houses vacant of art-products, and whose happy prerogative it is to call into exercise the genius of their artistic brothers, and keep in constant flow the stream of mutual benefit and moral gratification.

Belmont has his collection, and **Aspinwall** has rendered public service by exhibiting among us, one of the great pictures by Spain's great Virgin-painter. "The Horse Fair of the French **Rosa**," not long since drew crowds of appreciative people to its canvas, and proved that whenever we can obtain the works of master hands, we are willing to offer to them the tribute of our admiration. The feeling for art is not dead in this Metropolis. There is no feeling of any kind that ever existed in the human mind at any period of the world, that is dead here. All sentiments that fill for good or evil the human breast, here are represented, for we are by nature and the form of our social and political organization, a representative people.

Where **Appleton's** Building (No 348) stands on Broadway, if we mount a not over-difficult stairway, we will find several artists sitting comfortably at their easels, and blending upon their broad canvasses the magic qualities of tints. Accident carries us into the lofty and spacious studio of **Jerome Thompson**. Just finished is his study of a large painting of the preparation of the Mountain Boys of Vermont to join in the already-commenced battle of Plattsburg. In the distance we see the smoke of the conflict rolling over the tops of the tall pines, and the bosom of the river is dotted with barges bearing the Vermont youths to the scene of action. The foreground of the picture is filled with men and lads, for many were the eighteen-year olders—that went into, and never came away from, that important fight. Women are there to bid farewell to lovers and to friends, and over the whole dwells the soft haze of Summer.

Also, on his easel, we find "The Old Man Returning from the Mill," a Summer landscape, with a road-side group of children, who watch the patriarch of the flour-bag as he toils along the dusty road.

In another part of his room we find a sketch of a group, who have paused upon a rustic bridge for country gossip, while away off lies the mountain ridge, with vale and farm-yard intervening. Again, a large canvas filled with a familiar landscape, and figures introduced to speak of the painter's intention. Portraits, too, adorn this studio, and the busy workman of the brush will show you, if you wish it, his out-door sketches from nature, in oil, and his paper pencilings of many a rude, yet pleasant spot, which he has visited in his studious rambles.

Oddie, the landscape painter, has an adjoining room, and he, too, is busy with his pencil. He is painting those sunny landscapes that we so often see in the pleasant window of **Williams & Stevens** on Broadway.

Jenkins, the portrait painter, is in this quarter also, and he has just finished two characteristic heads of some of his far Western friends. His collection is a good one, and promises much of future excellence.

On the same floor we find the studio of **Huntington**. At present it is occupied by two art-students, who, in the absence of the distinguished American landscape, portrait and scriptural painter above named, are deeply and studiously plunged in the intricate labyrinth of artistic philosophy.

Mr. **Huntington** has gone to England for the purpose of making studies for his large picture ordered by Mr. **Wright**, of Hoboken, the purchaser and owner of the "Horse Fair." Apropos of the "Horse Fair," it is said that immediately after Mr. **Wright's** purchase in London of this noble picture, he was offered one thousand guineas if he would relinquish his right of purchase to a gentleman who had come but a few minutes too late to accomplish his intention of becoming its owner. It is also said in Art-circles, that Sir **Edwin Landseer**, upon examining **Rosa's** production, admitted that she had used a method in its accomplishment that had heretofore been beyond his powers. What there is of truth in this story, we leave to those who have stood before the best pictures of the illustrious animal painter of England to determine.

Leaving **Appleton's** nest of painters, let us wander up Broadway, for the present only passing by **Kyle** and several worthy names, toiling between the two places, and entering Mr. **Charles L. Elliott's** studio, in the old Art-Union Building, make our bow to this famed hero of heads, and examine what work he has done and what he is doing.

In his finely-arranged painting-room we find the usual proofs of his industry and skill.

Finished, with the exception of a few glazing touches, is his full-length portrait of Mr. **Bacon**, of St. Louis, ordered by the Library Association of that city. This picture is to be exhibited in the rooms of the National Academy the coming Spring, and therefore it is unnecessary to dwell upon it in description. Few who see it, however, will fail to discover in it those masterly touches of skill and profound studies of truth that have rendered all the works of this artist of such inestimable value, both as works of art and as memorials of individuals. Mr. **Elliott** is at present engaged upon a half-length portrait of Judge **Ingraham**, intended to adorn the chamber of the Supreme Court of this City. This picture is a tribute to the Justice from his legal brethren. The picture promises to be one of **Elliott's** best efforts. **James T. Brady**, Esq. is also a sitter to Mr. **Elliott**, and from the first sittings we are inclined to anticipate a splendid portrait of this well-known gentleman.

A gentleman of known taste, having some time back seen a small cabinet head by Mr. **Elliott**, was so struck with it that he wished to purchase it, but the little gem, the well-remembered portrait of Sir **John Falstaff**, exhibited two years ago in the National Academy, was a work of love, and was intended to adorn the study of a clerical friend, where at present it is and placed in the niche of honor. Not to be balked, however, an order was given for six studies of the same size from the characters in the Shakespearean plays, and we hope, ere long, that we shall be able to chronicle the fact of their completion. Distinguished as Mr. **Elliott** is for his portraits, he could, if he would, take high rank as a historical painter.

We reserve further notice of our artists, and hope that we may be the means of awakening a personal interest in their works. Their rooms are always open to those anxious to become acquainted with them, and though there may be some little trouble in mounting an extra flight of stairs, still it will well repay the exertion. There are no stairways leading to artists' studios that are not accessible to any amount of taste or circumference of crinoline

Not Here; but Farther Within.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

Not here, where the multitude treading
Have beaten my heart into dust;
Not here, where the filth of the highway
Is trailed, by the hot Summer gust.
O'er all that was verdant and blooming,
When my year was back in its May;
Not here, darling mother of Lulu,
Do I ask thee, or wish thee, to stay.

But farther within let me lead thee;
Now lift up thine eyes and behold!
The verdure is fresh, and the flowers
Are bright with new purple and gold!
'Tis here that my own blessed Mother
Resorted to garland her brow;
But since she hath walked with the angels,
No mortal e'er found it, till thou.

Preserving this beauty, a fountain
Of love for my Mother, who died—
O! see how it flingeth its sparkles
Of coolness on every side!
And thus have I guarded it ever
From all that is earthy; it seems
Its spray, could it wreath into Heaven,
Would taint not the Heavenly streams.

And now, darling Mother of Lulu,
And more than a mother of mine,
Since Lulu is more than my being,
This place and its fountain are thine.
I give them, believing my Mother
Doth give thee her blessing beside;
Is pleased that the life, which she gave me,
Is lost in thy daughter—my bride.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, 1858.

Florence Nightingale before the Army Medical Reform Commission.

A Royal Commission, presided over by Right Hon. **Sidney Herbert**, has recently been engaged in investigating the sanitary condition of the British Army, and among the witnesses whose testimony has been deemed necessary to the completeness of the inquiry has been Miss **Florence Nightingale**.

We learn from this lady's evidence that she has devoted her attention to the organization of hospitals for thirteen years, during which time she has visited all the hospitals in London, Edinburg and Dublin; many county infirmaries, and some of the military and naval hospitals in England; all the hospitals in Paris, where she studied with the Sisters of Charity; the institution of Protestant Deaconesses at Kaiserwerth, on the Rhine, where she was twice in training as a nurse; the hospitals at Berlin, and many others in Germany, and at Lyons, Brussels, Rome, Constantinople and Alexandria; and the war hospitals of the French and Sardinians.

There are, scattered through her evidence, numerous tables and abstruse calculations, worked out with algebraical formula, which are interesting as showing that none of her statements have been made without due thought; but we must pass over these, and cull the most striking and characteristic portions of the lady's evidence. She sets out by observing that to ascertain the efficiency of the sanitary organization of the army, it should be tested by its results in peace and in war. For the former state there exists the barrack and the military hospital, at home and in the colonies; for the latter, the histories of the Peninsular War, the Walcheren expedition, and the campaign in the Crimea. The last, she says, affords a complete example of an army, after a great disaster arising from neglect, having been brought into the highest state of health and efficiency. It was the whole experiment on a colossal scale. In all other examples, the last step has been wanting to complete the solution of the problem.

She goes on to state that there was, in the first seven months of the Crimean campaign, a mortality among the troops of 60 per cent per annum from disease alone—a rate which exceeds that of the great plague of London, and a higher ratio than the mortality in cholera to the attacks; and that, during the last six months, the mortality among the *sick* was not much more than among the *healthy* Guards at home, and during the last five months two-thirds only of what it was at home. She attributes this great change for the better to the improvements carried out by the Sanitary Commissioners. She states that she had the best opportunities for observing the condition of the soldier when he entered the hospitals; while he was an inmate of them; when he died, and was borne to the cemeteries; when he was sent home an invalid, and when he rejoined the army. In one sentence, indeed, the world may read her devotion to her mission of Army Medical and Sanitary Reform. "I was never out of the hospitals," she says. Never out of the hospitals, night or day! Who can imagine the horrors of those long dreary nights of anxious misery, a glimpse of which would have been enough to some delicate organizations to have produced a perpetual nightmare of horrors for ever after.

What was the condition of those hospitals on the Bosphorus, in which Miss **Nightingale** for so long a period passed her days and nights, may be guessed when we find her stating that, though well acquainted with the dwellings of the worst parts of most of the great cities of Europe, she had never been in any atmosphere which could be compared with that of the wards. The space for each patient was only one-fourth of what it ought to have been, and the only means of ventilation was by the windows, which the Inspector-General was afraid to open, lest the wards, being very insufficiently heated, the men should catch cold. The ground about the hospitals was always wet, from want of drainage; the sewers were untrapped, and filled the air with noxious effluvia; dead dogs strewed the ground, and a dead horse laid in the aqueduct for several weeks. The floors were so rotten that, though encrusted with dirt, they could not be washed, on account of their retention of damp being prejudicial to the patients. The walls and ceilings were saturated with organic matter, and rats and vermin swarmed everywhere. Furniture and utensils of all kinds were lamentably deficient; the only candlestick was that makeshift of the poorest of the poor, a bottle! Miss **Nightingale's** complaints on this head only elicited the information that such things were provided by the barrack department. Now, at Scutari there was no barrack department, and even the soldiers' had been left behind, so the lady applied to the Purveyor-General, who replied that he had no authority to purvey the things required, which appears to have been the fact.

Miss **Nightingale** is of opinion that female nursing might be introduced in general military hospitals, both at home and in the field, if only women of the efficiency, responsibility and character of head nurses in civil hospitals were appointed.

"The orderlies," she says, "should do the duty of assistant nurses in civil hospitals under the head female nurse. But she must be in charge of all that pertains to the bedside of the patient, of his cleanliness, that of his bed and utensils, of the administration of medicines, of food, of the minor dressings not performed by the surgeon, in short, of all that concerns the personal obedience of the patient to the orders of the system. She must accompany the surgeon on his visits, and receive his orders. She must also report any disobedience of the orderlies, as far as regards the patient's personal treatment. There need be no clashing with the ward-master or hospital sergeant. On the contrary, it would be the duty of those to inforce the nurse's authority. They will have enough to do besides with returns and accounts, and with inforcing discipline among the orderlies out of ward. The female nurses should of course be under a female head, whose duties must be carefully arranged, so as to be in accordance with hospital regulations."

Of the medical staff corps Miss **Nightingale** has a very poor opinion, and describes them as being, for the most part, sweeps and ration-carriers. "There are some first-rate subjects among them," she says, "but the endowments of most of them were first-rate ignorance of the details of nursing. If all the nurses were turned out of civil hospitals, and men engaged promiscuously, without character, to do their work, we should see the same results," meaning the neglect, dirt, drunkenness, and confusion, which characterized the hospitals at Scutari. Woman, she says, is superior in skill to man, in all the points of sanitary domestic economy, and especially in cleanliness and tidiness.

"I think," she says, "that great sanitary reformers will always tell us that they look to women to carry out practically their sanitary reforms. She has a superior aptitude in nursing the well quite as much as in nursing the sick. I think Anglo-Saxons would be very sorry to turn women out of their houses, or out of civil hospitals, hotels, institutions of all kinds, and substitute men-housekeepers and men-matrons. The contrast between even naval hospitals, where there are female nurses, and military hospitals where there are none, is most striking in point of order and cleanliness."

Judicial and other Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are glad to see a movement to reform existing abuses and defects in legal administration. Our judicial system is decidedly the worst that our State ever had. We have eight Judicial Districts, each expounding law and the code variously, sometimes by one Justice and sometimes by the General Term of four Judges with three sitting Judges; and important judgments of great amount elaborately made and decided by a Judge, or by a Judge and Jury, are set aside on the opinion of one Judge, which is concurred in by another Judge, who has merely looked at the cover of the case and points; and thus one Judge, with small means of understanding the case, gets another to assent, who really knows little or nothing of it, reverses a judgment, though the Judge trying the case still insists on affirming it. Then the case goes to the Court of Appeals, and hangs there some two years before the last erroneous decision is corrected. Each District is a law unto itself, both as to principles and as to the code. For example, a decision of a Judge allowing a demurrer for a supposed want of some allegation is allowed and 20 days given to put in an answer, on payment of costs of the demurrer. In the First, Third, and all the Districts, except the Fourth District, an appeal may at once be taken, according to the plain meaning of the code, to the General Term to review the decision, if either party feels aggrieved. In the Fourth, the Judges have made a rule of practice that forces a party to pay the costs and answer or wait until a general judgment is entered in the action on the decision. Sometimes a Judge coming out of office will decide in three days causes that demand three weeks' study. The collisions of decisions of injunctions are endless, and belong to the system, for we speak not of the Judges. Many of our Judges are well qualified personally, and as to the residue, they have been born of caucus nominations. The system is erroneous. We do not speak of the corrupting influences growing out of the election of Judges in some Districts. The system has lost the confidence of the bar and of the public.

Our 14 volumes of *Howard's Practice Reports* reminds us of the burying the Mosaic law under the traditions and commentaries of the Jewish Rabbis, which nearly obliterated the original.

What is the remedy? Obviously to reorganize the Courts. 1st—Give to the County and Mayor's Courts a jurisdiction to $500, so as to relieve the higher Courts. 2d—Restore the old Supreme Court with eight Judges, vested with the old powers of that Court and the Court of Equity. 3d—Let this Court hear Law and Equity cases only, and sit during the year except the last 20 days in July and the month of August, and let all causes once on the Calendar remain until heard and disposed of, and all new actions to be added to the foot of the calandar as fast as noticed. The Judges to detail one Judge to hear and finally decide questions of practice, and the residue to be divided into two sections to hear arguments with 3 or 4 Judges, and no decision to be made except with the concurrence of a majority of the eight Judges.

4th—The Court of Appeals to have the same number of Judges, and to hear and decide causes in same way as the Supreme Court.

One section of each of these Courts to sit at the Capitol in Albany, and the other at the City Hall of New-York, except during the above vacation and the Calendars to be regulated as above.

To give the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court independence and respect, and secure the best order of legal ability, the salary should be $5,000, and the appointment by the Governor and Senate during good behavior. The power of removal to be vested with proper guards in the Governor alone.

All Judicial officers, District-Attornies and the Attorney General ought to be appointed by the Governor and Senate for fixed terms, and the Governor should have a like power of removal.

Circuit Judges should be appointed by the Governor and Senate with the old powers, and such additional ones as may be deemed advisable, with fair salaries, and removable like other Judges by the Governor, and holding during good behavior.

No appeal from a County Court or Mayor's Court ought to go beyond the Supreme Court. As to these cases that Court should end them. Supreme Courts for Troy, Albany and our cities should be provided for.

This arrangement would free the Courts from all existing defects, hasten decisions and insure their accuracy. Public opinion calls for these changes, and it would be well for the Legislature to pass at once an act for a Convention of 32 members, four from each Judicial District, to meet next June, to prepare and propose amendments to our constitution, to carry out the above project.

It would be wise, also, to amend the constitution, giving 4 years to the Governor's term and that of Senators, and two years to members of Assembly. Let half of the Lower House and one quarter of the Senate be annually elected.

The Governor, with the advice of the Senate, ought to appoint the heads of the State Departments for their present terms, with like power of removal in the Governor for cause, as in case of Judges.

The Governor, with the advice of the Senate, ought to appoint three Police Commissioners in every city, the Mayor being one, with full power over the subject, removable in like manner by the Governor.

These reforms we commend to said Convention.

HAMILTON.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Dear Sir: I live in the country, and enjoy that mode of existence. Still I am your constant reader and take an interest in city affairs. I perceive you allow people to ask you all sorts of questions, and are kind enough to give the information they seek. Now I want to ask you a question. Several times I have read in your valuable paper of wretches being taken up for swindling by means of mock auctions, bogus tickets, patent safes, etc. I perceive they are generally let off *on refunding* the amount of the swindle.

The question is, Is that the law? and if so will your Mayor, Police magistrates and all that kind of thing point out the page of the "Revised Statutes" or of "Blackstone" where *such* law is to be found?

I have a copy of the "Comic Blackstone," but it is not there; though I think it ought to be; 'tis such an admirable burlesque on law and justice.

I see in to-day's paper a vagabond by the name of **Fowler** was compelled to refund; and said, "the Mayor always treated him like a gentleman," and hence he complies with his request. Rascality is on its high horse. Does your Mayor always treat swindlers "like gentlemen?" If so, had not the treatment better be altered?

Mr. Editor, do you know what is meant by *compounding a felony*, and will you please explain how it differs from letting these rascals off on such conditions? Having more faith in newspapers than in criminal Courts to expose and punish villainy, I commend this subject to your public reprehension. Your rural friend,

ASPARAGUS.

Foundling Hospitals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of the expediency of the Foundling Hospital is one that would be answered conversely, by equally pure and philanthropic men. One sees in such an institution, moral degradation of the community, encouragement of licentiousness, and increase of prostitution; the other believes such an institution would arrest the *increasing* crime of infanticide, in a great measure eradicate the destructive practice of abortion, would remove the temptations for men to commit perjury and even murder, to avoid open shame and digrace, and lessen public prostitution.

Education and religion tend to make mankind better; they teach him to govern the passions, but the mighty laws of nature often break down all barriers, like the smaller stream sweeping away bridge and embankment, and overleaping its boundaries, carrying destruction with it, leaving behind wreck and ruin. Legislative enactments can no more govern the passions of men than the rising of the storm. If, then, education, religion and law are insufficient to restrain the intelligent and refined, what should we expect from the ignorant and brutal, when the insanity of passion overcomes weak judgment, and gross lust seeks gratification regardless of consequences, until too late? Clearly the instinct of self-protection leads the unfortunate victim to try to screen herself, or get rid of the consequences of her frailty. Now comes the temptation to take the first step in positive crime. It is presented in that *monster*, Abortion. The female is still the victim. Her health is sacrificed by violent nostrums, which more frequently kill the deluded woman than produce abortion; but when these destructive drugs fail to produce either result, and the period of parturition arrives, then comes the temptation to commit that dreadful crime, Infanticide, as the only alternative of public exposure and shame. If exposure is preferred to these dreadful crimes, prostitution, with its long and tedious train of miseries and crimes, almost necessarily follows the exposure of female degradation—thus adding to that wretched class of females whose early life is infamy, ending with premature old age, to fill early and dishonored graves. A Foundling Hospital, if judiciously conducted, would undoubtedly lessen the crimes of abortion and infanticide. Has the time arrived for such a Hospital in this City?

McN.

Weather, Fruit, Railroads and Miscellaneous Matters in Florida.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Jacksonville, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

We have had cold weather for the past 30 hours; cold for this climate, though the mercury ranged no lower than about 22° or 24° for a short time this morning. Have had an unusually warm Winter until this present "term," which makes us the more susceptible to it. In February the fruit of the mulberry tree ripened; a thing not noticed here for many years before. Last week the orange trees and blackberry vines were in bloom; peaches were as large as hazel-nuts and the fig trees putting out; but this frost has wasted them. We have nothing very new here: the town is quite healthy, the lumber business improving, and more lively times expected in the Spring. The railroad from this place to Alligator—60 miles west—is almost ready for the iron, which is being contracted for now by the President, who has gone North for that purpose. Movements are being made for the establishment of a bank—which will be the first and only one in the State—with a capital of $125 000.

An old lady died in this place a short time since, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and thirty-five years. She was consequently fifty-three years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed; had often seen **Washington** and a number of the other actors of the Revolution; was a native of North Carolina, and at one time, with her husband, possessed of considerable wealth, but had been unfortunate, and was obliged to be supported by the town for the last few years that she had resided in Florida. She possessed good eye sight until the day of her death, and also the use of her limbs, but had lost her hearing almost entirely for five or six years past. She died, probably, of old age, though she was suffering from a lung affection at the time. Her name was **Winnie Lassiter**—maiden name had been **Smith**.

Have nothing new from the Indian country; are not many volunteers there now, as they were unable to get their pay from Government when mustered out of service this Spring, and of course unwilling to enlist again. **Joe Jumper** and ten or twelve of his men—friendly Indians, from the Indian country—are down there to be employed to enter the everglades and negotiate with **Billy Bowlegs**, who is still alive and active, for a peaceable evacuation; but we think the thing won't work. **Billy** likes his position too well to be *coaxed* out of his snug retreat.

There are but few invalids in this town, but many in different parts of the State fruther south, and in the interior.

Alarming Poverty and Suffering amongst the Poor in the Fourth Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The destitution and consequent suffering in the City, and particularly in the Fourth Ward, is more alarming than it has been in any previous year or season, and except immediate relief is bestowed by some benevolent friends, the number of deaths by starvation and exposure will soon fearfully increase. The reason why the poor have such extremely hard times is simply because the funds of the Society for relieving the Poor are exhausted, on which account the lives of thousands of destitute widows and children are now without means of sustainment, they having been saved from starvation by the charity of the Society. Work is as scarce as ever. The landlord and the grocer can no longer trust to the hope of payment at a future time, heavy debts having been already incurred, and they are unable or unwilling to give credit any more.

In many instances the poor widow, with her little ones, is obliged to leave one wretched den and creep into another still worse. Locations unfit for dogs to live in, and which should not be tolerated in a civilized or Christian land, are inhabited by these miserable poor. The severity of the season is an excessive heightening to the sufferings of those who have no stoves in their wretched dwellings. The cold weather has also been the cause of many diseases in these abodes of want, and many by whose labor, as far as could be had, starvation was kept out of doors, are now lying down confined to their beds, if beds they can be called, which are frequently the bare floor, or a heap of old rags in some dirty den.

Objections may be made, and it may be said these people are drunkards, dirty, lazy, &c. This may be true to some extent, but it may be believed that there are many worthy, sober and industrious people who suffer as much, and often more, than the former, and these are the sufferers who should be relieved and comforted. But these are the most difficult to be discovered, for they shun exposure of their wants, and are only found out by the visitors of the Children's Aid Society, who go from house to house in their miserable localities.

There are a class of benevolent people who are willing to relieve such worthy sufferers, but are reluctant to have any publication of such good works in annual reports, newspapers, &c., and who also withhold their aid because they have been so often deceived by false statements of drunkards and hypocrites. If such friends of the poor would be so kind as to send in their donations, addressed to C. L. **Brace**, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, New-York, they may rest assured that it will be faithfully distributed by the Visitor of the Fourth Ward to the worthy sufferers in that unfortunate locality.

HENRY FRIEDGEN,
No. 181 Cherry-street, Visitor.

Lace-Making.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Employment is scarce! This is the general cry, risen by a fearful reality. Especially among females, there are many idle hands, longing for some kind of work to enable them to provide for themselves and those dependent on their efforts, but "No work" is almost the only answer they receive. Lately, even machines have stepped in and have done the work which hundreds are longing to do, and have forced many an independent, strong, healthy female to beg for a support, which she was fully able and willing to earn. Is there no remedy for this? No branch of industry untried as yet, that could alleviate the evil? In France, England and Belgium many girls obtain a livelihood by making lace. The single wedding dress of the Princess Royal has afforded support to several families during almost a year. Why could not American girls learn to make those beautiful tissues, which are so extensively used, and so warmly admired by the wealthy ladies of this country? A factory of this kind would certainly thrive, for the demand for those costly luxuries is increasing rapidly. At present all kinds of laces have to be imported, and the treasures they cost leave the country and go to sustain the poor of other lands, while there are here hundreds and thousands longing and praying for work.

C.

THE GAS QUESTION.

Bills in the Legislature Upon the Measurement of Gas.

Several bills are pending in our State Legislature intending to remedy the alleged abuses in the measurement of gas in the several cities of the State. The following is a synopsis of the most important of them:

MR. DAYTON'S BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Section 1. The Mayor of any city, and the Trustees of any village in which gas is used, may appoint *three* Inspectors, two of whom shall be Engineers and one a chemist, for the inspection of gas.

Sec. 2. The Board may appoint a President, Clerk and Inspector. The compensation of its members shall be five dollars a day for the time they are actually employed. The Clerk's pay is fixed at $600, and the Inspector's at $900 per annum.

Sec. 3. As often as once in two months the Board shall make a full and complete chemical and mechanical test of the quality of gas manufactured by the company or companies within their jurisdiction. The test shall relate to the purity of the gas and its illuminating power, and a record shall be kept for annual publication.

Sec. 4. The Board shall examine meters and test their accuracy. No new meter shall be used until tested and registered. Examinations shall be made whenever deemed advisable by the Board.

Sec 5. To secure a general standard of tests, and a uniform system of meters, each board before going into operation shall appoint one delegate of their number to meet in Albany on the 1st of May next, such delegates forming a "Central Board of Gas Inspection." Such Central Board shall adopt, by a two thirds vote, a general standard of tests and a uniform system of meters. It shall determine the lowest standard of quality admissible in manufacture, and establish a certain standard quality as the basis of charge by the companies.

Sec 6. The Central Board shall hold its second meeting on or about Jan 2 1859, and annual meetings thereafter, at which the proceedings of the several Boards throughout the State shall be reviewed, arranged, tabulated and reported to the Legislature. The Board shall also acquire and report all practicable information as to improvements, &c., and make such recommendations as may seem proper.

Sec 7. Each gas company shall be regulated and governed by the action of said Board of Gas Inspection; and in case of furnishing gas of a quality below the minimum standard, after notice shall not collect pay from consumers, and shall be compelled to make such reductions of price for inferior quality or defect in meters, as the Board shall direct.

Sec. 8. gas companies shall furnish meters without charge to consumers.

Sec 9. To settle any dispute which may arise as to the length of time any company may have supplied defective gas or meters, it is ordered that any test of quality, &c., shall be construed to take effect at one-half the time elapsing between it and the last test, and one half the time between it and the next.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

SENATOR ELY'S BILL.

Senator **Ely's** bill relates to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn only.

It provides that every gas company in said cities shall make to the Mayor a semi-annual statement of its business; a monthly statement of the maximum amount of pressure used at its works daily, and of the illuminating power of the gas furnished—such statements to be sworn to by an officer of the company.

The Mayor shall appoint an Inspector of Gas Meters, to be paid by the Common Council who shall have free access to the works of the different companies.

Any person shall be furnished the amount of gas called for, upon making a written application, with security, if required. But if the company shall refuse, the person aggrieved may, upon proper application to the Gas Inspector, receive a permit to conduct gas into his premises, to be used thereafter at the current prices of gas.

No supply of gas shall be cut off, except by permission of the Gas Inspector. Meters shall be furnished free of charge, and consumers may have meters tested by the Gas Inspector. When found accurate, the inspection fees to be paid by the consumer, otherwise by the company.

This bill was introduced in the Senate on the 21st of January, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Official—Appointments by the President.

By and with the consent of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Jesse Sharpe, District of Del.—reappointed.

Wm. S Jackson, District of Vienna, Md.—*vice* G. A. Z. Smith, whose commission expired.

John Thompson Mason, District of Baltimore, Md. *vice* Philip E. Thomas whose commission expired.

John T. Hammond, District of Annapolis, Md., *vice* James Sands, whose commission expired.

Tench Tilghman, District of Oxford, Md., *vice* R. B. Willis, deceased.

Henry C. Matthews, District of Georgetown, D. C., *vice* Robert White, whose commission expired.

George T. Wright, District of Tappahannock, Va. —reappointed

Timothy Rives, District of Petersburg, Va., *vice* A. D. Banks, resigned.

Lucien D. Starke, District of Camden, N. C.—reappointed.

Edmund Wright, District of Edenton, N. C.—reappointed.

Oliver S. Dewey, District of Ocracoke, N. C.—reappointed.

William F. Colcock, District of Charleston, S. C.—reappointed.

Thaddeus Sanford, District of Mobile, Ala.—reappointed.

John Hunter, District of Natchez, Miss., *vice* J. W. McDonald.

Thomas Ledwith, District of St. John's, Fla., *vice* James G. Dell, deceased.

Joseph Sierra, District of Pensacola, Fla.—reappointed.

John P. Baldwin, District of Key West, Fla.—reappointed.

Paul Arnau, District of St. Augustine, Fla., *vice* Matthias R. Andrew, resigned.

Hamilton Stuart, District of Texas, Texas—reappointed.

George S. Patterson, District of Sandusky, Ohio, *vice* James A. Jones, whose commission expired.

Dennis Coghlin, District of Miami, Ohio, *vice* Josiah Riley, whose commission expired.

Robert Parks, District of Cuyahoga, Ohio—reappointed.

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

James R. Thompson, at Town Creek, Md.—reappointed.

William H. Brown, at Llewellensburg, Md.—reappointed.

Washington Finley, at Baltimore, Md., *vice* John O. Wharton, whose commission expired.

Andrew J. Denby, at Norfolk, Va., *vice* Dennis Dawley, deceased.

Gorden Forbes, at Yeocomico, Va.—reappointed.

Andrew J. Pannell, at Wheeling, Va.—reappointed.

Thomas P. Bagwell, at Accomack C. H., Va., *vice* Samuel Melvin, resigned.

William B. Flanner, at Wilmington, N. C.—reappointed.

Myer Jacobs, at Charleston, S. C.—reappointed.

Andrew J. Decatur, at Bay Port, Fla., *vice* John E. Johnson, resigned.

James W. Simmons, at Copano, Texas, *vice* H. D. Norton, resigned.

Zachary Herndon, at Valasco, Texas, *vice* Nathaniel Rudder, deceased.

Henry T. Hulbert, at Memphis, Tenn., *vice* Samuel O. Ballard, deceased.

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Beale H. Richardson, at Baltimore, Md., *vice* Philip Poultney.

David C. Springer, at Baltimore, Md., *vice* L. W. Gosnell.

John W. Baughman, of Md., as Appraiser-General, *vice* Wm. P. Pouder.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

William N. Peden, District of Wilmington, N. C.—reappointed.

Charles G. Greene, District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.—reappointed.

Levi K. Bowen, District of Baltimore, Md., *vice* John Kettlewell, whose commission expired.

New Steamer R. J. Lockwood Destroyed by Fire.—On Thursday evening we received news by telegraph of the destruction of the steamer *R. J. Lockwood* by fire at New-Albany. The *R. J. Lockwood* was a bran new boat, just completed at New-Albany, and was at the time of the disaster rounding out from the wharf, with sixty or seventy excursionists on board. She was about to make her first or trial trip. The fire originated in the watchman's room. The boat was run ashore, and all her passengers escaped. The boat burned to the water's edge and sunk, being a total loss. The disaster occurred on Thursday evening. The *Lockwood* was 220 feet long, 33 feet beam, 31 feet floor, and 6 feet hold. She was built expressly for the Missouri river, by Capt. W. P. **Lamothe**, of Alton, and owned exclusively by him. She cost $42,000, and there was not a dollar of insurance. Capt. **Lamothe's** loss will be very heavy. He had gone to the expense of nearly his whole fortune to build the *Lockwood*, and fit her out. She was a first-class passenger boat, and would not have suffered by comparison with any of the fine passenger steamers now running in that river, either for speed or elegance. She was built by New-Albany mechanics, and received her outfit at that place.—*St. Louis Republican.*

The New Capital of Canada.—The London *Globe* officially announces the selection of Ottawa as the new Capital of Canada. The *Post* also, a semi-official print, does not believe that the Canadians will be satisfied with the choice. That journal says: "We do not believe that the cities which have unsuccessfully claimed metropolitan honors, will, without respectful remonstrance, submit to her Majesty's decision. Quebec, with its historical associations, its gay society, its trade, and its impregnable defences; Montreal, with its enterprising population, its rapidly growing commerce, and its Victoria Bridge, which is about to span the mighty St. Lawrence; and the busy and thriving cities of Kingston and Toronto, can scarcely be expected to witness without a murmur the elevation of a comparatively new and insignificant town to the dignity of the future capital, not only of Canada, but of British North America."

NEW-YORK CITY

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

The Farmers' Club held its weekly meeting on Tuesday—the President, **Robert L. Pell**, Esq., in the Chair.

The Secretary called attention to a passage in **Livingstone's** *Africa*. At Katonga, in latitude S. 15°, longitude E. about 22°, he (**Livingstone**) found a region dotted over with villages and gardens, and abounding in millet, Indian corn, sugar-cane, *arum*, sweet potatoes, yams, beans, nuts, manioc and other esculents. There are thousands of cattle, and more milk and butter than the people can eat; also, herds of elephants, giraffes and antelopes. A river traverses the district 100 miles in length and a mile wide, flowing to the southeast at 4 or 5 miles an hour. The lion and hippopotamus are frequently seen. The heat of the dry season is great, but it seems not to be inconsistent with luxurious vegetation, the rains being heavy in the rainy season. The climate is believed to be totally unsuitable to the white man.

GROWTH OF CELERY.

Mr. **Solon Robinson** read a communication on this subject from Mr. C. **Miller Stillwell**, of Lancaster, Mass., in which he says: "Celery is a marsh plant and requires a great deal of moisture. It succeeds remarkably well on black meadow, mud or peat soil, but I have grown it with equal excellence on sandy loam, but it must be liberally supplied with water. To insure early and strong and evenly growing plants, the seed should be soaked in warm water, and placed in a warm place, to preserve its temperature, the water to be renewed as often as fermentation threatens, until the seed shows signs of germination. The seed is very hard to start, and it is often many days before the germ will show itself, a minute speck like the point of a cambric needle. The trenches should be 12 inches in depth, 12 inches broad at bottom, and 18 inches wide at top. The manure should be well rotted and perfectly decomposed, so that there is none of the latent heat of fermentation that forms the nursery to insects. Green, unfermented manure will rust celery inevitably and invariably, and no nostrum, not even salt, which is a necessary constituent of the plant, will preserve it; no more than will medicine make a healthy man of him who is subjected to the influences of poison. The ground remedy is salt, common salt. Strew it upon the manure in the trenches, and spade it in the week before you set your plants; use it liberally in your after culture strewed on the earth upon either side of the plants; stir the soil often, for rapid growth and consequent crispness, tenderness and absence of woody fibre, is the secret of choice celery. After setting your plants, lay a few pieces of lath across your trenches, and place boards upon them to afford shade during the heat of the day, removing them at night. I know of no more valuable manure in a garden in general application than *salt*. Strew it upon your garden in early Spring until it covers like a fall of snow, and you will thereby destroy myriads of worms, *curculios*, &c., &c., and much enrich the soil. Neither asparagus nor celery of a healthy growth or correct flavor can be grown without salt."

THE DIOSCOREA BATATAS.

Doctor **Wellington** called attention to the subject of the *Dioscorea batatas*, and showed two specimens of the root to the Club. They were about two feet in length, and were taken out of the ground last Fall. The Doctor reiterated much that has already been urged, as to the economy of the introduction of this plant as more than a substitute for the potato.

Mr. **Fuller** gave his experience of their cultivation. Last year he had a fine crop a double quantity of tubers, as compared with the potato. The largest specimen weighed two pounds and a half. Every one of the numerous little tubercles on the surface is a growing eye. Most delicious food might be produced from this foreign vegetable.

The Secretary said, that efforts made in France to cultivate the plant had been well rewarded.

Mr. **Fuller** explained the mode of culture he had found most judicious. Instead of laying the vines as had been recommended, he advised them to be cut into sections, then the section must be buried so as to leave a leaf lying on the surface of the soil. One good watering is necessary at planting, and then tubers will be formed in about four weeks. They should be taken up and kept in dry sand during the Winter. Two thousand bushels might be raised on an acre, by leaving the plant two or three seasons to fill the ground. The vines will grow ten or fifteen feet long. If allowed to run they get tangled. Perhaps it may be better, if the object be propagation from vines, to run them up poles.

THE MACHINE AND THE FLAIL.

Mr. **Solon Robinson** invited attention to the comparative economy of the thrashing machine as inferior to the use of the flail. He said it was the conclusion of Mr. **Geddes**, of Onondaga County, that in all cases it was more economical to the farmer to thrash his grain with the flail. Mr. **Robinson** had long been of that opinion, and that labor could be had more cheaply than by using the thrashing machine. For a fore handed man, without question, the use of the old fashioned flail was more thrifty, the straw would be fresher for the cattle, while straw which had been through the machine loses half its value.

Mr. **Asher L. Smith** said it might be explained thus, that straw half thrashed with the flail was very nutritious to cattle, for it left much grain in the straw.

Mr. **Robinson** believed that the corn was much more wasted by the machine. But on an average if the straw be thrashed faithfully, it would be found that the flail is the more cleanly thrasher.

Mr. **Smith** owned that hand-thrashed straw would bring a higher price, but if there were any quantity the machine was indispensable.

The Secretary said that the balance left by the flail went undoubtedly to the turkeys and chickens, that were always found about the thrashing floor.

Mr. **Lawton** thought that both parties were right. Arguments against the use of machinery were often misunderstood. There might be a waste which, though serious on a small scale, would not be so on a larger scale. The ratio of waste would not be the same. For a small farm and small operations, the thrashing machine was less economical than the flail. There would be no doubt of that.

BARN-YARD MANURE.

If the subject were not exhausted, he wished to allude to barn-yard manure and the best modes of preserving it. If with sloping ground in the barn yard, and a good central drain, the liquid drainage from the pens and stables is accumulated, a valuable compost might be made with plaster of Paris in a cistern connected with the drain.

Dr. **Wellington** argued in favor of the use of barn cellars; it was improper to leave the droppings of animals exposed to the rain, wind and sun—to store such materials would be found most economical.

Mr. **Asher L. Smith** considered that the manure under his barn was much more valuable than other ordinary manure. Some manure he was compelled to make in the open air. The mode in which it had been treated was the cause of the superiority of stored manure. It would be impossible to treat all the manure on a large farm so as to store the whole of it. He had, of 40 acres of land, about 15 acres in grass. He had got 7½ tons of clover to the acre. The farm at first would only feed two cows and a horse. Some judgment was necessary. Manure made out of doors and that in the barn were not equally applicable for all purposes. He had known something of growing peaches. Rye was a bad crop in a peach orchard, but oats were still more destructive. But buck wheat, with guano, increases the crop of peaches. He was about to try an experiment which had been tried in Vermont, to plant alternately "a hill of corn and a hill of potatoes," putting ashes in each hill. When, once before, he had used ashes, he had not a rotten potato.

Dr. **Waterbury** said that crops when first housed are then of greatest value as manures; every subsequent transmission through the bodies of animals renders them less efficacious when returned through that process to the soil. Where the air and the water act on a fence post, the post will decay, and at that point only, proving that decomposition of fertilizing materials requires certain conditions, namely, the presence of both air and water. Turbid water becomes filtered in the soil, and leaves in that soil its material. Under-draining a barn-yard was probably one of the most valuable suggestions that had been made to the Club.

Mr. **Lawton** said the only question was as to the best methods of returning back to the farm the material that, passing through the bodies of animals, had been taken from the soil. It had been said that straw would make a good manure for potatoes; he had made an experiment with two rows he had planted. His plan was to put the cut potatoes on rye-straw when planted. Where this had not been done the potatoes were a failure.

Mr. **Asher L. Smith** said Dr. **Waterbury** was right. It was better to leave one half the crop on the ground than suffer it to pass through animals. Farms might be manured most effectively by suffering the second crop to lie on the ground.

Mr. **Solon Robinson** agreed with this view. It was cheapest and best.

Dr. **Waterbury** took no objection against processes of composting. Such processes were like discounting, sometimes necessary for immediate results.

Mr. **A. L. Smith** said that green crops turned in while very young were of much less value than at a period nearer maturity.

Dr. **Waterbury** did not deny that.

Mr. **Solon Robinson** alluded to the plan of cultivating clover in Virginia. Clover was thought by the Virginians to be the best and cheapest manure in the world. The clover is sown with the wheat. Cattle are not sent on, or not in numbers to crop it. The plant serves as a mulch, a good warm blanket for the Winter. It is pastured and in the second Fall it is turned over and corn planted, then subsequently wheat. Nineteen crops of clover had been grown on the land without seed. The clover becomes a fixture, more valuable far than white daisies. When farmers learn that it is not necessary to pass clover through cattle to make manure, they will carry home from New-York clover-seed instead of hauling home colored straw from the stables and fancying it is manure. We might glorify a man for erecting a barn—far better to glorify the man who has no barn nor barnyard, but who manures his land by growing clover.

The Club then adjourned to next Tuesday.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Rodgers Murder Case—Judge Sutherland's Opinion.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Feb., 1858.

James Rodgers, Plaintiff in error vs. *The People, Defendants in error.*—SUTHERLAND, J.—Although the statute under which this case has been brought here by writ of error, gives this Court the power to grant a new trial, if the Court were satisfied that the verdict against the prisoner was against the weight of evidence, (Laws of 1855, p. 613, § 3,) yet we cannot say in this case, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.

According to the testimony of Margaret Swanston, the wife of the deceased, there was no mutual combat, and the fatal blow was struck by Rodgers without a blow from her husband. Her testimony is partially confirmed by the witness, Clark S. Dunning.

I cannot say that their testimony did not have and ought not to have had more weight with the Jury, than the testimony of the prisoner's two companions, Cunningham and McGivney, although introduced and sworn on the part of the people, who testified that blows passed between the prisoner and the deceased, on the deceased asking the prisoner why he run against his wife.

The Jury had the witnesses before them, and could judge better than we can what weight to give to their respective testimony.

Nor do I think there was error in admitting the testimony of David Scott, the boy from whom the prisoner asked the apple, a few minutes before his murderous attack upon the deceased; or in admitting the testimony of Inspector Lefferts as to the confessions of the prisoner at the time he was arrested; as to the testimony of the former, it was certainly important to show that the prisoner had a knife, and what kind of a knife, and the disorderly conduct and reckless spirit of the prisoner but a few moments before he struck the deceased with some deadly instrument; and as to the testimony of Lefferts, there is nothing but the mere circumstance that the prisoner was under arrest when he made the confession, from which we can infer that they were not voluntary, or made under the influence of a threat, or from intimidation.

But the exceptions of the prisoner to the charge of the Court below, and to the refusal of the Court to charge as requested by him, deserve consideration.

All the witnesses who speak on the subject agree in saying that the prisoner was excited by drink—his companions, Cunningham and McGivney, say he was drunk—his mother and sister say that he was very drunk. The degree of intoxication is not important in looking at the exceptions of the prisoner.

The Counsel for the prisoner requested the Court to charge: "That if it appeared by the evidence that the condition of the prisoner from intoxication was such as to show that there was no intention or motive to commit the crime of murder, that the Jury should find a verdict of manslaughter." The Court refused to charge as requested, but charged: "That under the old law, intoxication was an aggravation of crime; but that intoxication never excused crime unless it was of the degree to deprive the offender of his reasoning faculties."

The prisoner was indicted and tried for murder, and, under an indictment for murder, he could be convicted of either murder or manslaughter.

The deceased was killed by the blow which the prisoner struck with some deadly instrument; deadly, because it produced death. The prisoner said it was a common pocket-knife—from the evidence of Dr. Hassel, who made the *post mortem* examination, it is probable it was a large knife, or dirk knife.

The meeting between the prisoner and the deceased, on the occasion when the prisoner stabbed the deceased, was not premeditated—there was no evidence, nor even a pretence, that the prisoner knew the deceased, or had even seen him before—there was nothing, other than what took place on the occasion, to show that the prisoner, when he struck the fatal blow, intended to kill the deceased. The attack was sudden, and, if the prisoner intended to kill the deceased, that intention was formed on the spot; either when he struck the fatal blow which produced death, or a few moments before.

If the prisoner did intend to kill the deceased when he struck the fatal blow, he was guilty of murder, though his intention or design to kill preceded the blow but an instant. (The People *vs.* Clark, 3 Selden 385, The People *vs.* Sullivan 3 do. 396. 2 R. S., 657, § 5.)

If the prisoner struck the fatal blow in the heat of passion, without the intention or design to kill, he was guilty of one of the degrees of manslaughter only. (2 R. S. 661. §§ 10 and 12.)

The whole question was one of intent, to be inferred by the Jury from the material circumstances of the case; and every circumstance in the case was material, which the Jury was authorized to take into consideration on the question of intent.

Was the intoxication of the prisoner on that occasion a circumstance which the Jury were authorized to consider in determining whether the fatal blow was struck with the intention to kill?

We think that it was.

The affray was sudden; there was evidence of a mutual combat. The two companions of the prisoner, sworn on the part of the People, testifying that blows passed between the prisoner and the deceased, the deceased striking first. All the witnesses including Mrs. Swanston, agree in saying, that as the prisoner and his companions in their nocturnal excursion of City rowdyism, accidentally met the deceased and his wife, and rudely came in contact with the person of Mrs. Swanston, the deceased turned around and spoke to them. The prisoner, stopping, says, "What is that you say?" The deceased answers, "What is that to you?" According to Mrs. Swanston's account, the prisoner then broke away from his companions and struck at her husband, aiming the blow at his breast, and then ran up the avenue. According to the account of the prisoner's two companions, blows passed before the fatal blow, as before stated. Mrs. Swanston says, that as the prisoner and his companions were coming down the avenue, approaching her and her husband, "they were three abreast, walking down and speaking loud, as if *excited, angry and quarreling*."

Now we do not say what weight the intoxication of the prisoner and his companions ought to have had with the Jury on the question of intent, had that circumstance been submitted to them with the other circumstances in the case, for their consideration. Nor will we by any means say that, had that circumstance been so submitted, we should have felt bound to disturb the verdict as against the weight of evidence, had they found the prisoner guilty of murder.

But the violent homicide for which the prisoner was tried had different degrees, depending on the intent to kill, or the absence of such intent. The statutory definition of two of the degrees of manslaughter implies not only that a homicide committed in the heat of passion may have been committed without an intent to kill, but also that such heat of passion is likely to prevent the reasoning, calculation, reflection or design implied by a particular intent.

Can any one say that intoxicating drinks taken into the body do not tend to intoxicate the mind, and to inflame the passions? that they do not tend to make anger and other revengeful passions more excitable? Can any one say that intoxication does not tend to produce a confusion of mind of material consideration on the question of a specific intent, where, from all the other circumstances in the case, it is evident the intent originated on the spot, but an instant before the blow, or cotemporaneously with the will to strike the blow?

All human experience proves the contrary.

No doubt great caution is necessary in the application of this doctrine.

We do not say *that it should be applied in any case where there is evidence of premeditation, aliunde, the circumstances of the affray, or occasion on which the homicide was committed*; for we know that it is not unusual for criminals to fortify themselves for crime with liquor. But in homicides of different degrees according to the intent, and in larcenies, forgeries, and other crimes, depending on intent, or knowledge, in many cases the intoxication of the prisoner is a material circumstance for the Jury. Surely, it would not be legal or right to convict a man of passing a counterfeit bill, knowing it to be counterfeit, when he was so intoxicated as not to know a counterfeit bill from a genuine one, without proof to show that previous to his intoxication he knew it was counterfeit.

In this case, we think the Court below erred in withdrawing the attention of the Jury from the circumstance of intoxication in the manner the case shows.

The counsel for the prisoner substantially requested the Court to charge the Jury, that they had a right to take the intoxication of the prisoner into consideration with the other circumstances of the case in determining the intent, and that if they found that there was no intention to commit the crime of murder, the Jury should find a verdict of manslaughter. The Court by refusing to so charge, and thereupon charging that intoxication was an aggravation of crime,—that it "never excused crime unless it was of a degree to deprive the offender of his faculties," not only erred in refusing to submit the circumstance of intoxication to the Jury, for their consideration as to whether they should find the prisoner guilty of murder or manslaughter, but may have led the Jury to suppose that his intoxication was absolutely to be weighed against him in settling their verdict as between murder and manslaughter. And certainly, had the prisoner been on trial for manslaughter only, his intoxication would have tended to make out, and perhaps to aggravate the crime; because it would have tended to show, that the prisoner did the act in the heat of passion.

The error of the Court below, does not consist in charging the law wrong as far as the Court positively charged; but in giving to the Jury good law, on a point where it was applicable, as a reason for refusing to charge other good law as requested, as to the point of intention where it was applicable.

It is true; and the law in England and this country is, that if a man voluntarily makes himself drunk, it is no excuse for any crime he may commit while he is so. (1 Hale 7, 4 Black. Com. 26. People *vs.* Pine, 2 Barb., 566.)

But it does not follow because drunkenness is no excuse for crime, that it is not in some cases, where the question of guilt or innocence is one of intent, or where the degree of the crime on the same facts depends on the specific intent, a material circumstance in determining *whether any crime has been committed, or the degree of the crime which has been committed*.

We think that in this case the right of the prisoner to have the circumstance of his intoxication fairly submitted to the Jury on the question of intent; or whether he was guilty of manslaughter or murder; as clear and as well established by law, as the principle that voluntary drunkenness is no excuse for crime.

The principles are consistent with each other. See Am. Crim. Law, §§ 41-44, and cases there cited.

The prisoner stands confessedly guilty of a great crime, and one which from the bold, rowdy, recklessness of human life which it and its attending circumstances displayed, calls for the firm condemnation of the law, according to the most stringent, but just rules of its interpretation and its principles, whatever weight his intoxication might have with a Jury as to the degree of his crime.

The prisoner has his legal rights, and it is the duty of the Court, uninfluenced by the repulsive features of his admitted crime, or the condemnatory comments of an excited public Press, to see that those rights are protected, and that he is condemned according to the rules of law.

We think, for the reasons above stated, he may have been prejudiced from not having had the circumstance of his intoxication submitted to the Jury with the other circumstances of the case, especially considering the positive charge of the Court, and that he is therefore entitled to a new trial.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before a full Bench.

MOTION FOR A MANDAMUS.

The People ex rel. the relation of Ellis vs. Flagg Comptroller.—This was a motion for a mandamus to compel the payment of a debt due the relator for stationery supplied to the Tax Commissioners. The Board of Supervisors had ordered the amount to be paid, which order the defendant refused to comply with.

DAVIES, J.—If this were a legal county charge, after its audit and allowance by the Board of Supervisors, a mandamus would lie to the County Treasurer to compel its payment. But the act of April, 1857 has introduced a change as to the powers of the Supervisors of the County of New-York in the mode of keeping their accounts and the payment of county charges. By section 6 of this act, the Comptroller is made the fiscal officer of the Board of Supervisors, and has the same powers in reference to the fiscal concerns of said Board, that he possesses in regard to the concerns of the Corporation. And this section further declares "that all moneys drawn from the treasury by authority of the Board of Supervisors, shall be upon vouchers for the expenditures thereof, examined and allowed by the Auditor, and approved by the Comptroller." It is, therefore, too clear to admit of controversy, that since the act of 1857 an audit and allowance by the Board of Supervisors is not sufficient to authorize the payment of any money out of the treasury. To comply with the mandate of this law, in addition to such audit and allowance by the Board the same must be examined and allowed by the Auditor, and as a further check and safeguard be approved of by the Comptroller. As in this case there has been no examination and allowance by the Auditor, nor any approval by the Comptroller, which can only be after the Auditor has examined and allowed the account, and which approval is made as essential as the Auditor's examination and allowance, the judgment the special term denying the motion for a mandamus must be affirmed with costs.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE POLICE TRIALS POSTPONED.—The Jersey City Common Council met on Tuesday evening, according to previous arrangement, in Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of investigating the charges preferred against various members of the Police Department, but without accomplishing the object designed. The policemen to be placed on trial were present, with counsel, but the evening was consumed up to a late hour with a rambling and frequently excited discussion as to the propriety of immediate procedure, and the Committee finally rose without having taken any evidence. The Board then resolved to take the matter out of Committee of the Whole, and referred it to a Special Committee of five, consisting of Aldermen Edge, Hardenburgh, Tilden, Hankins and Baum. The Board adjourned to Tuesday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the Committee are directed to report. The Committee have not yet announced when they will meet for the purposes of trial. The subject has created a good deal of excitement, and the Council Chamber on Tuesday evening was exceedingly crowded with spectators, and the crowd was as disorderly as it was large.

Count Sartiges, the French Minister at Washington, has been in this City for several days. The Count, with his family, and Lady Napier and part of her family, were at Wallack's on Tuesday evening, to witness the splendid and popular drama of "Jessie Brown." He returns to the Capital to-day.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1858.

The principal Market Places are WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth street. Our reporters refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES.		Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep&Lambs	Swine.
	In market to-day.	Rec'pts for the week.				
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth st.	2572	2736	25	370	639	375
Browning's Sixth-street	......	85	41	56	1321	
Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	......	88	59	67	3174	
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	......	92	86	72	203	
Sales reported at Bergen	......	528				
Total for week	2572	3539	211	565	5337	375
Last week	1830	2582	209	448	7376	

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 ... 3,143.
Receipts for the corresponding week last year ... 4,016.

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	1260				235
Hudson River Railroad	1130				140
Hudson River Boats					
Harlem Railroad	227	25	370	572	
New-Haven Railroad					
Camden & Amboy R. R.	118			67	
On Foot					

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	801	Maryland	—
New-York	868	Missouri	—
Illinois	517	Pennsylvania	50
Kentucky	—	Texas	—
Indiana	472	Connecticut	—
Virginia	—	Michigan	17
Iowa	51	New-Jersey	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 ℔s. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 ℔s. to the 100; 44 ℔s. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ⅛c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	10½c.@11¼c.	none.
First quality	9½c.@10c.	11c. @11¼c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	10c. @10½c.
Poor quality	8c. @ 8½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poorest quality	7½c.@ 8c.	8c. @ 8½c.
General selling prices	8½c.@10c.	9c. @10½c.
Average of all sales	8¾c.@—	9½c.@—

☞ At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7½c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

As the table of receipts above shows, there has been a large supply of beef cattle brought in during the week ending last evening, the total receipts for the City being 3,539, against 2,582 last week, and a weekly average of 3,143 last year. The receipts at ALLERTON'S alone are 200 above the entire City receipts of the preceding week. This surplus is still further increased by the better quality and weight of the animals, though there was to-day quite a sprinkling of thin steers and rough oxen. Some sales were made yesterday at nearly last week's rates, but this morning operations commenced at a considerable decline, which became more marked as the day wore on, and this evening sales averaged fully 1c. ₱ ℔. below those of the same time last Wednesday. The entire transactions of the day averaged above ¾c. ₱ ℔. decline from last week. This was mostly on the medium and poorer qualities. The best in market, or those ranking as premium cattle, sold but a trifle lower than the best grades offered last week, none of which could be classed as "premium." Business was quite active; the large number of animals in the yards made holders quite anxious to dispose of their stock, and they embraced the first reasonable offer without much haggling on estimated weights. The buyers also appeared quite eager, having bought short last week; and as they had anticipated a slim market after the recent heavy snows which it was feared would detain some stock trains, they were ready to make purchases at rates lower than they had hoped for. The continued cold favors laying in a stock to be kept on hand, and the cool but pleasant weather to-day put every one in a good mood. The wholesale butchers of the down-town Washington Market provided liberally for dead meats in their stalls. All these influences combined, naturally stimulated the transactions of the day, so much that at sundown there were few Cattle unsold. The liberal purchases by all classes of butchers will operate against a brisk market next week, unless the weather should continue unusually cold for the season. Referring to the corresponding week last year, we find receipts of 4,016, and still the average price of 11c., or full 2c. ₱ ℔. higher than to-day, was maintained... Ohio contributed pretty freely this week, that State alone being credited with 861 of the 2,736 arriving at Forty-fourth-street. This is, in part, owing to the fact that telegraphic reports of last week's advance were received in season to forward a portion of the Cattle here to-day from that State.... All our information from the West, generally, confirms the opinion that there is an abundance of Cattle, but mostly of only medium fatness, owing to the poor curing of last year's corn crop.... There were 36 car loads, or 540 Cattle, taken East from Albany this week.... So far as we can learn, all Cattle started for to-day's market arrived in season.... The prospect is for a fair supply next week, unless a sudden thaw and freshets should chance to delay any of the freight trains.... We give in the following table, the derivation, owners, sellers, &c., of the principal lots offered at Forty-fourth-street, and in the succeeding special notes, some items respecting quality of individual lots, sales, &c., which will aid the distant reader in forming a fair opinion of the general character of to-day's transactions. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
83	Ill	W. P. Dole	T. Wheeler.
145	Ill	G. W. Bedinger	Mead & Holcomb.
72	Ohio	R. Murray	Owner.
16	Ohio	A. Linn	Mead & Holcomb.
32	N Y	Briggs & Dudley	Westheimer & Bro.
30	N Y &c.	Different owners	Hoag & Sherman.
51	Iowa	J. Pearson & Co	Vail & Carey.
30	Ohio	Davidson & Cook	Budlong & Eastman.
17	Ohio	J. B Carson	Budlong & Eastman.
33	Ill	Fisher & King	Budlong & Eastman.
30	N. Y	Miller & Hague	Miller, H'g&Gurney.
34	Ind	D. Shelby	Miller H'g&Gurney.
30	Ind	Kellum & Jessup	Miller, H'g&Gurney.
38	Ohio	H. Renick	B. Bartram.
37	Ohio	J. Flynn	Owner.
63	Ohio	W. T. Taylor	C. G. Teed.
104	Ohio	Shockley	T. White & Son.
70	Ind	Haltiman	B Bartram.
41	Ill	Smith & Collins	T. White & Son.
42	Ohio	Haltiman	Doty, W'l'g& Philips.
73	Ohio	J. Renick	S Ulery.
70	Ohio	R. Florence	J. A. Merritt.
47	Pa	J. Bauffman	Allerton & Conger.
65	Ohio	Hall	Allerton & Conger.
31	Canada	G. Sherwood	Westheimer & Bro.
101	Ind	A. P. Kinyon & Co	Allerton & Myers.
23	Pa	Smith & Co	J. H. Williams.
53	Ill	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
49	Ohio	Reed	Ayrault & Bro.
28	Ohio	Wood	Ayrault & Bro.
34	N Y	Warner & Fish	Owners.
32	O.&N.Y.	Van Houghton & Fish	Owners.
65	N. Y	H Eckstein	Owner.
45	Ind	G. D. Wagner	D. Barnes.
16	N Y	R C. Wemple	Owner.
33	Ill	Van Dyck & Thorn	Owners.
32	Ill	J. F. Yeagle	W H Harris.
50	Ohio	S. B. Richardson	W. H. Harris.
30	Ill	J F Johnson	Owner.
31	N Y	G. A. Sweet	Owner.
44	N. Y	Several owners	George Sage.
33	Ohio	N. Kauffman	J. A. Merritt.
62	N.Y &Ill	Wheaton & Gurney	Owners
68	Ill	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
83	Ind	Hamilton & Emerson	Beach & Bray.
34	Ill	A. M Stingley	Beach & Bray.
52	Ohio	M. Dalton	Owner.
51	Ohio	Westheimer & Bro	Owners.

B BARTRAM sold two lots of Cattle, one of 70 light and common Indiana Steers for HALTIMAN, at 8c.@9c., and another consisting of 38 No. 1 Ohio Beeves for H. RENICK. These were a choice lot, rated at 900 ℔s. net, and averaged 10c. They were mostly sold yesterday. One pair of Heifers were held at $249—$235, or 11c. ₱ ℔., was refused for them.

R. MURRAY was selling on his own account 72 fair Ohio Cattle, rated 700 ℔s., at 9c.@10c.

R. FLORENCE had 70 Madison County, Ohio, Cattle of his own feeding on sale by J. A. MERRITT. They were a nice lot of Steers, rated 850 ℔s net, and averaging near 10c. ₱ ℔. J. HARRIS bought nine of them at $90 each, or just about 10c.

ALLERTON & CONGER were selling 47 medium Pennsylvania Cattle at 9c.@10c., and 65 Ohios for —— HALL, at 8½c.@10c., rated 700 ℔s. net.

ALLERTON & MYERS had two lots, one of 101 first quality steers, owned by A. P. KINYON, and fed by J. MATHER, of Tippecanoe County, Ind. Estimated weight 800 ℔s. net. They were averaging 10c. ₱ ℔. A few brought $100 each. The other lot belonged to LODER & JACKSON of Ill., and were light common stock, bringing about 8½c. ₱ ℔.

J. RENICK contributed 73 quite good animals, from Pickaway County, Ohio, for which S. ULERY was getting 10c. Estimated at 800 ℔s. net.

HALTIMAN'S 42 thin Ohio steers and heifers brought $35. Estimated weight 450 ℔s. net. They were a light, thin lot, selling for less than 8c. DOTY, WALLING & PHILLIPS, salesmen.

The 104 fair Ohio cattle, forwarded by SHOCKLEY, were selling by WHITE & SON at $65 each, or 9c @ 10c., on an estimate of 700 ℔s.

WHITE was also selling 41 coarse, rough Illinois cattle, for SMITH & COLLINS, at near 9c. Rated 700 ℔s.

W. T. TAYLOR forwarded 63 common Ohio cattle, weighing 650 ℔s. net, for which C. G. TEED was getting 9c.@9½c. TEED had one pair of Westchester County bullocks, fed by E. WRIGHT, which bore off the palm for weight, at least, and were not deficient in fat. I. ANDERSON bought them for $289, which was about 11c., as they were judged to dress 2,600 ℔s.—some thought a little more.

R. C. WEMPLE had one car-load from Chatauque County, N. Y., which he sold himself at about 9c. They were just a fair lot.

AYRAULT & BROTHER were selling 124 head, mostly from Ohio, and belonging to different owners. They were of various grades, and bringing 8c.@9c. A few brought 10c. yesterday.

VAIL & CAREY were selling J. PEARSON'S 51 Iowa cattle at 8c @9½c. They were common stock, weighing about 675 ℔s. net.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN were selling for DAVIDSON & COOK 30 Geauga County, Ohio, Western Reserve steers, of rather light flesh, at 9c. Home weight 1,500 ℔s. gross. Also 17 head for J. B. CARSON, of Lake County, at the same price, and 93 Illinois steers for FISHER & KING, at 9c. Live weight at home 1,350 ℔s. The expense of transportation, feed and commission on these last was about $20 per head.

MILLER, HARING & GURNEY were selling 113 New-York, Ohio and Indiana cattle, for different owners, at 8c @10c., as per quality. They sold 134 at Bergen, at higher prices than the prevailing rates of to-day.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

The market continues abundantly supplied, and sales very dull. Beef being moderately low, the fat cows of the stable are not bought up as they often are, thus creating a demand for fresh cows.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 25 fresh cows which sold slowly at $25@$30 for common, $30@$40 for good animals. A few of the best bring $45@$50. They are low and dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 41 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with a few extra animals at $50. Market over supplied, and sales dull. Three fair animals sold for $90, which at this time last year would have brought $40 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports 59 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 86 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, with a few at $50. Supply large, with a light demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

The receipts of veals are gradually increasing. The markets are abundantly supplied, and prices are slightly on the decline.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 370 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c., with a few at 7½c. Market dull with a large stock on hand this morning.

BROWNING reports receipts of 56 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. Bobs are dull at $2 50 each. Market fair.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 67 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 72 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@6½c. There are no very good Calves offered, and a light demand for poor ones. A few bobs sold at $1 75 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reported prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the net weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 ℔s., and in some cases 60 ℔s., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The receipt show a falling off of 2000 head since last week. Prices are nominally the same, but sales are a little quicker. Dead Mutton is arriving freely.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 639 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c ₱ ℔., net weight. They range mostly from $4@$6 ₱ head. One lot of 50 sold by O. BIXBY at $5 25 each, or about 10c. Another lot of 129 brought $5 each. The market is a trifle quicker, but prices are as last week.

BROWNING reports receipts of 1,321 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔., net weight. Good Sheep bring 10c.@11c. One lot brought on by I. JOCELYN, of Munroe County, lightish Sheep, were selling at $3 50@$3 75 each.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,174 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports receipts of 203 Sheep and Lambs, selling by REED & MCGRAW;

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending March 9:

JAS. MCCARTY (agent) reports sales of Sheep and Lambs as follows:

72 Sheep at	$4 75	$342 00
20 Sheep at	5 12	102 50
30 Sheep at	7 25	217 50
30 Sheep at	7 16⅔	215 00
20 Sheep at	7 00	140 00
41 Sheep at	4 25	174 25
294 Sheep at	4 00	1,176 00
100 Sheep at	3 75	375 00

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ ℔. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street. and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The markets are moderately supplied with light Hogs, and packers doing but little.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 375 Hogs, selling at 5¾c.@5⅞c.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, at No. 200 Chambers-street, report sales as follows:

Live.		Dressed.	
Corn-fed	5¾c.@5⅞c.	Corn-fed	7⅛c.@7¼c.
Distillery	5c.@5⅜c.	Distillery	6⅝c.@6¾c.

Market bare of good Hogs.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

Prime.	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Corn Hogs	5⅝c.@5¾c.	7⅛c.@7¼c.
Light Corn Hogs	5¼c.@5⅜c.	7c.@7⅛c.
New-York State Corn Hogs	5½c.@6c.	7¼c.@7½c.
Still Hogs	5c.@5⅛c.	6¼c.@6½c.
Mast fed Hogs	4c.@4½c.	5¼c.@5½c.

Arrivals are fair and demand light, and prices are favoring the buyers.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 10, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The late storm and continued cold limit the transactions in the vegetable markets. Many of the productions are injured by frost, and country supplies are held back. A considerable amount of the vegetables on hand have been touched by frost, as they were scarcely protected enough against the unseasonable and unexpected cold.

Potatoes are nearly unchanged in price. The stock on hand is diminishing under the consumption of some 8,000 bushels daily, with only limited arrivals by railroad. Vermont is sending in very fine pinkeyes, which are, to some extent, being bought up for seed, at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl. We noticed a novelty in an arrival from New-Orleans, to which place we usually ship potatoes at this season of the year. It was a mistake however, as they were intended for the West Indies, but could not be landed on account of rough weather, and so came with the vessel to this port. Potatoes will not be very abundant until the opening of navigation.

Turnips, Carrots, and much of the other garden truck, remains in fair supply, but much frozen.

Cabbages are getting scarce and high, ranging from $6 to $8 ₱ 100.

Apples are unchanged.

The choice packages of butter are higher in consequence of scarcity. Common Dairies have not advanced.

Eggs have been badly checked by frost on their way to this market. Fresh ones are arriving freely from Cincinnati and Philadelphia. Prices are about as last week. Limed Eggs are little sought after.

Poultry is quiet, with moderate receipts, but sufficient for the requirements of the market.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	$2 50	@ $3 00
Potatoes—Northern Mercer, ₱ bbl	3 25	@ 3 50
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl	3 25	@ 3 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl	—	@ 2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl	2 25	@ —
Potatoes—Carters, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	1 00	@ 1 10
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	5 00	@ 5 50
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 75	@ 2 00
Beets—₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Carrots—₱ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Parsnips—₱ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	1 12	@ 1 25
Cranberries—Common, ₱ bbl	10 00	@10 50
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl	11 00	@12 00
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	1 50	@ 2 00
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	2 50	@ —
Black Walnuts—₱ bush	1 00	@ —
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	60	@ 75
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	1 12	@ 1 25
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	3 00	@ 3 50
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl	3 50	@ 3 75
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl	5 00	@ 6 00
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl	4 00	@ 4 50
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl	4 00	@ 4 25
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ ℔	6	@ 7
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ ℔	6½	@ 7½
Peaches—Dried, ₱ ℔	18	@ 20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	50	@ 62
Cabbages—₱ 100	6 00	@ 8 00
Spinach—₱ bbl	3 50	@ 4 00
Leeks—₱ 100 bunches	3 00	@ —
Celery—₱ doz	1 25	@ 1 50
Garlic—₱ 100	5 00	@ —
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ₱ ℔	28	@ 32
Butter—State, ₱ ℔	22	@ 26
Ohio and other Western States, ₱ ℔	14	@ 16
Lard—In bbls	9	@ 10
Lard—Kegs	9½	@ 10½
Cheese—₱ ℔	8	@ 10½
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz	15	@ 15½
Eggs—Limed, ₱ doz	8	@ 10
Fowls—Western, ₱ ℔	10	@ 11
Fowls—Bucks County, ₱ ℔	13	@ 15
Chickens—₱ ℔	12	@ 14
Ducks—₱ ℔	18	@ 21
Ducks—Canvass Back, ₱ pair	2 50	@ 3 00
Ducks—Red Heads, ₱ pair	1 12	@ 1 25
Ducks—Broad Bill, ₱ pair	38	@ 50
Turkeys—₱ ℔	13	@ 15
Turkeys—Wild, each	2 00	@ 5 00
Turkeys—Western, ₱ ℔	10	@ 12
Geese—₱ ℔	9	@ 11
Guinea Fowls—₱ pair	4	@ 50
Pigeons—Squab, ₱ doz	2 50	@ 3 00
Partridge—₱ pair	1 00	@ 1 25
Prairie Hens—₱ pair	75	@ 88
Quails—₱ doz	2 50	@ 3 00
Roasting Pigs	1 25	@ 2 50
Rabbits—Each	18	@ 25
Hares—Each	37	@ 50
Squirrels—Each	6	@ 8
Venison—Saddle, ₱ ℔	12	@ 13
Venison—Carcass, ₱ ℔	9	@ 11

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 10, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 51 bbls. Ashes; 4 920 bbls. Flour; 600 bushels Wheat; 31,860 bushels Corn; 306 bags Oats; 1,533 bags Feed; 246 bags Malt; 411 pkgs. Provisions, and 257 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported since our last of about 125 bbls. Pots, at $6@$6 12½, and small lots of Pearls at $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 2,107 bbls., including 1,231 bbls. and 876 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 28c.@29c., cash, ₱ ℔.

BARK—Sales were made in Philadelphia of 30 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at private bargain, and a small lot of do. at $32 ₱ ton.

CANDLES—Are in good request at our revised quotations; Patent Sperm at 50c.; Plain do at 40c.; Stearic at 25c @27c.; and Adamantine at 18c.@20c. ₱ ℔.

COCOA—400 bags St. Domingo have been sold within a few days, for export, on terms not disclosed. We quote: Para, free, at 18c., and St. Domingo, in bond, at 9c. ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—Exhibits no important change. Sales 700 bags Rio, at 10c.@11½c.; 50 bags Jamaica, at 12½c.@12¾c.; some St. Domingo at 10c., and Bahia, at 9½c., ₱ ℔. Yesterday's sales of Rio were 350 bags. We quote: Java at 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo at 11c.@15c.; Rio at 9¾c.@11c.; Bahia at 9½c.@10½c.; and St. Domingo at 10c. ₱ ℔.

COPPER—Is less sought after at, however, essentially unchanged prices.

COTTON—Is actively inquired for at full and buoyant prices. The stock here is estimated at 21,000 bales, against 84,500 bales same time last year. Sales were reported to-day, of 5,000 bales, including about 3,000 bales in transitu. We quote;

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.& Tex.
Ordinary	10¼	10⅜	10½	10⅝
Middling	11½	12	12⅜	12¾
Middling Fair	12½	12⅝	13	13
Fair	12¾	12¾	Nom.	Nom.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continued quite active and advancing. Canton, $1 50@$1 70 for No. 1, 4 and 6 months, ₱ box.

FISH—The demand is fair for Massachusetts Mackerel, but is limited for Dry Cod and Herring at our revised quotations. Dry Cod, $3 25@$3 50 ₱ cwt.; Pickled Cod, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl.; Massachusetts Mackerel at $11@$11 50 for small No. 1; $10@$10 50 for large No. 2; $9 for medium and small No. 2; and $8 for medium No. 3; Halifax Mackerel at $17 50@$18 for No. 1; $9 25@$9 62½ for No. 2, and $6 75@$8 for No. 3, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Salmon at $29@$32 ₱ tc., and $22@$23 ₱ bbl; Pickled Herring, $2 75@$3 25 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring at 30c.@35c. for scaled and 12½c.@15c. for No. 1, ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 50@$1 62½ ₱ keg. Connecticut Shad, $11 50 for No. 1, and $10 50 for No. 2, ₱ half bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is more freely supplied with State and Western flour, and as the inquiry is mainly for home use, buyers have any existing advantage. Sales 7,000 bbls., within our revised range.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 35
Extra State	4 50@ 4 65
Superfine Ohio	4 45@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 65@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 00@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 35@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 7 00

Canadian Flour is in demand at steady prices. Sales 500 bbls. Superfine to good Extra at $4 35@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for and it is firm. The transactions since our last comprise 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $4 80@$8 25 for low Mixed to choice Extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at former quotations—$3@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 ℔s.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand is moderate and prices are sustained.

FRUIT—A fair inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, which are firm, including Layer Raisins at $3 12½, and Bunch at $2 50 ₱ whole box; prime Currants at 9½c.@10c.; Dried Cherries at 7c.; Filberts at 7c.; Prunes at 7½c.@11c ₱ ℔. Peanuts, $1 12½ ₱ bushel; Havana Oranges at $9@$10 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and quiet. Sales 2 300 bushels Southern, including poor to ordinary White at $1 29@$1 35, and poor to good Red at $1 10@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Corn is active and somewhat nominal, at 70c.@71c. for Yellow, and 67c.@68c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are in moderate demand, and are worth 45c.@46c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 34c.@38c. for Pennsylvania; 33c.@37c. for Jersey, and 27c @35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—650 bales North River brought 65c.@75c., cash, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—American is dull, and prices are entirely nominal. Manila is in request, and is worth 7½c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔., usual credit.

HIDES—Are held above the views of most buyers, and are, therefore, less freely dealt in. Stock of all kinds in first hands, to day, 204,163, against 30,062 same time in 1857, and 49,377 same time in 1856.

HONEY—Is arriving and selling slowly, including prime Cuba, free, at 70c.@72½c., cash, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—The demand continues fair, chiefly for the low grades. Prices show no remarkable change. We quote: Crop of 1857 at 4c @8c., old Hops, 2½c.@3½c., cash. ₱ ℔.

IRON—Continues quiet at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $23 50@$25, cash, and $26@$27 50, usual credit, ₱ ton. English Bars at $50 for common, and $58@$61 for Refined, ₱ ton. American Pig is heavy and languid. Sales have been reported here of 150 tons of No. 1 at $21 50, cash, and in Philadelphia of some 3 0 tons at $24 for No. 1, and $23 for No. 2. Anthracite, ₱ ton, on time. The Philadelphia papers report more activity in American Bars and Rails at steady prices.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 25, cash, ₱ M.

LEAD—Pig is in better request, including foreign, at $5 87½@$6, and American at $5 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. About 900 tons changed hands. Bar, 6½c.; pipe and sheet, 6½c. ₱ ℔. Sales were made in Philadelphia of 90 tons soft Spanish Pig, and 4,000 pigs Virginia, at private bargain.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate request, and prices continue to favor factors. French Calf Skins are quiet, yet steady, at $1@$1 10 for 20 ℔.; $1@$1 05 for 25 ℔.; 95c.@$1 for 30-℔; and 85c.@90c. for 40-℔. English Salted Sheep Skins continue quiet, at about previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland, 62½c.@65c. for Common, and 90c.@95c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Holders ask rather higher prices for desirable kinds, for which there is more inquiry, mainly for exports.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited at former prices. New-Orleans 31c.@33c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@33c.; Cuba Muscovado at 23c.@28c.; Clayed Cuba 20c @22c., ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3½c.; German Wrought, 5c.@5½c.; Clinch, 6¼c. ₱ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues in light supply and demand at $3 75 ₱ 280 ℔s. Spirits Turpentine is in slack request at 48c.@48½c., cash, ₱ gallon. Holders ask more. Tar ranges from $2@$2 37½, and Pitch from $1 87½@$2 ₱ bbl., with a limited inquiry. Resin is salable and firm at $1 52½@$1 55 for Common, ₱ 310 ℔s., delivered; $2 50@$3 50 for No. 1, and $4@$6 for White and Pale, ₱ 280 ℔s.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong, in bbls., $35; Western thick at $28@$30 ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude Whale is salable and buoyant at 53c.@55c. for good to prime ₱ gallon. Crude Sperm is in demand and is quoted at $1 25 ₱ gallon. Refined varieties are selling slowly, including bleached Winter Whale, at 70c., and unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 30@$1 32 ₱ gallon. Olive Oil, $1 10@$1 15 ₱ gallon, and $2 87½@$3 12½ ₱ basket. Palm Oil, 7½c @8c. ₱ ℔. Lard Oil, 85c.@95c ₱ gallon. Linseed is in fair demand, and is firm at 60c., cash, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—For the week ending March 8—*Sperm*—We have no change to note in the market for Sperm Oil, which is in steady demand. The transactions for the week amount to sales of 1,000 bbls., in parcels, at $1 25 ₱ gallon. *Whale*—We notice considerable activity in Whale since our last, and sales to the extent of 4 600 bbls. have been made to manufacturers. We quote 675 bbls. at 53½c., a cargo of 1,800 bbls., from shed, at 54c., and 50 bbls. at 55c ₱ gallon. Also 1,500 bbls., in two parcels, at a price not transpired. Also three lots of Dark and Black, amounting to 575 bbls, at 48c @50c ₱ gallon. The market closing with a further inquiry. *Whalebone*—There is some demand for Whalebone, and sales of parcels amounting to 21,000 ℔s., landed from the *John Land*, have been effected at prices not transpired. Also 7,500 ℔s, old Polar, from store, upon private terms.—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending March 8, 1858.

New York.	Bbls. sp.	bbls. wh.	℔. bone.
Steamer *Moses Taylor*	—	—	5,700
Total	—	—	5,700
Previously	2,632	6,528	416 300
From Jan. 1 to date	2,632	6,528	452 000
Same time last year	4 872	19,478	216,500

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia, blue and white, $2 75 ₱ ton, Calcined, $1 25@$1 50 ₱ barrel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in demand at lower prices for Mess, here, and improved rates for prime. Sales 1,200 bbls., in lots, including Mess, at $16 70@$16 80; thin Mess at $16 30; Prime Mess at $16; and Prime at $13 35@$13 55 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at full rates; 9c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6⅞c., for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Bacon is quiet, yet steady, at 8½c @9½c. ₱ ℔. Lard is moderately inquired for at full prices. The transactions since our last embrace 270 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9⅞c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is in demand and is firm; the transactions since our last consist of 175 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do; $10@$11 for Country Mess; and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand at full rates—14c.@20c. for Ohio; 17c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@27c. for prime to choice do., ₱ ℔. Cheese is in request and is worth 9c.@10½c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales here to day, 350 tcs. ordinary to prime, at $3 25@$4, cash, ₱ 100 ℔s. Also, by auction, 147 tcs. damaged, at $3 12½c.@$3 25, cash, ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is sparingly offered from first hands, and is quiet at our quotations; Liverpool, at 75c. for ground, and $1 12½@$1 31½ for fine, ₱ sack; Curaçoa, 23c.; Turk's Island, 19c ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude. 6½c.@7c.; refined, 7½c.@15c.; Nitrate Soda, 4¾c. ₱ ℔.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 6⅞c. ₱ ℔.

SOAP—Castile, 12c @13c.; Brown, 4½c.@7¼c ₱ ℔.

SPELTER—Plates, 7½c @7¾c. ₱ ℔.

SPICES—Are inactive, but are quoted firm. No. 1 Nutmegs at 62½c @65c., Mace, 50c @55c.; Cassia, in mats, 32½c.@34c.; Pepper, 9c.@9½c. free; Pimento, 7c. free; Cloves, 8¼c.; Race Ginger, 5c. ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—The demand is fair and prices are quite firm. Sales 650 hhds., in lots, including New-Orleans, at 5¼c.@7¼c.; and Cuba at from 4¾c @6½c.; 450 boxes Havana at 5⅜c.@7½c.; and some Melado at 3c., ₱ ℔. Also, by auction, 232 hhds. New-Orleans at 6c @7½c ₱ ℔. In Boston, yesterday, sales were made by auction of 951 bbls. New-Orleans Syrup at 29c @32c., cash and four months' credit.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 ℔s. prime at 10½c., cash, ₱ ℔.

TEAS—The demand is moderate, chiefly for Congou at from 25c @40c. for common to choice, and for Oolong at 25c @50c for common old to curious, ₱ ℔. The auction sale to day resulted rather unsatisfactorily for the importers. The competition having been devoid of spirit, prices ruled in favor of buyers, especially for blacks, which were most depressed. We annex a report of the lots sold by L. M. HOFFMAN & Co. Imported per *Skylark*, &c. Terms 6 months.

Hyson—96 hf. chests at 35c; 50 boxes do. 33c.

Young Hyson—244 hf. chests at 40½c.; 25 do. 38½c.; 89 do. 37½c; 187 do. 37c.; 200 do. 36½c; 137 do. 36c.; 50 do. 33½c.; 166 do. 33c.; 82 boxes do. 36½c.; 101 do. 36c; 67 do. 33c.

Twankay—30 ½ chests at 30c.

Hyson Skin—45 ¼ chests at 27c.

Gunpowder—76 hf. chests at 46c.; 64 do. 43c.

Imperial—99 hf. chests at 43½c.; 136 do. 40c.; 60 boxes do. 35c.

Oolong—12 hf. chests at 56½c.; 194 do. 44c.; 50 do. 43c; 44 do. 41c.; 45 do. 40½c., 43 do. 40c.; 129 do. 39c.; 93 do. 38½c.; 198 do. 38c.; 94 do. 37c.; 150 do. 36½c.; 50 do. 36c.; 804 do. 35½c.; 344 do. 35c.; 245 do. 34c.; 100 boxes do. 50½c.; 100 do. 49c.

Pouchong—36 chests at 50c; 38 do. 47½c.; 28 do. 35c.

Souchong—20 chests at 25½c.

TIN—The market is quiet, and buyers have any existing advantage. We quote: Straits at 28c.@28½c.; Banca at 29c.@30c. ₱ ℔.; Plates at $9 for I. C. Coke, and $10 75@$11 for ½ ℔.; Terne at $8 50 for Coke, and $10 25 for Charcoal, ₱ box.

TOBACCO—The Glasgow, Mo., *Times* reports that "Large quantities of tobacco changed hands last week, at prices ranging from $4 to $7 50 ₱ hundred. Some purchases were made on private terms, understood to be an advance on the above. The article is coming in pretty freely." Sales by auction, in New-York, to-day, 5,000 Havana cigars at $ [illegible]; Belgian do. at $4 62½@$4 [illegible]; 12,000 Manila Cheroots at $8 37½@$8 50, cash, ₱ M.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls, in lots, at 21½c.@22c. cash, ₱ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8⅝c.@9c ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were very moderate at old rates. For Liverpool, Cotton ⅛d.@5-32d. ₱ ℔.; Flour 1s. 6d @1s. 9d. ₱ bbl; Grain, 4½d.@5d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods 15s.@20s. ₱ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Pork and Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc; Naval Stores, 2s. 3d. ₱ 280 ℔s.; Oil-Cake, 20s; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been, a bark, 450 tons, hence to Buenos Ayres, Lumber at $16, and Measurement Goods, 20c.; a brig, 260 tons, from Malaga to New York, $1,[illegible]; one to Nuevitas and back, Melado, 34c., add Mahogany, $13; one to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 37c., and Molasses, $2 50, one from Brandywine to St. Croix, Corn Meal, $2 50 ₱ puncheon; and one from Machias to Cardenas and back to New York, 40c. and $2 50; a schr., 175 tons, to Ponce, P. R., and back, 37½c and $3; a brig, 175 tons, to Laguayra, $1,000, or if out and back $1,500, one to Aspinwall, Coal, $5. A ship from Leghorn to New-York, a brig to Turks Island and back, on private terms.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 10.

There was a falling off this week in the supply and quality of Beef Cattle, at both yards, the offerings amounting to only 1,225 head, all of which were sold at from $7 50@$8@$9@9 50 per 100 ℔s., a few only bringing as high as $9 75. The best cattle in market were from Chester County, in this State, though there were a few lots of very good ones from Ohio.

SHEEP.—The Sheep market was quite active, and former prices were maintained. The sales amounted to 5 000 head, at from $3 to $4 50 each, and from 9c. to 10c. dressed.

HOGS—There has been but little change in this market, the offerings amounting to 2 600 head, all of which were sold at from $6@$6 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COWS—This market was rather more active, and sales of 250 head were made at from $35@$60 for Milch Cows, and from $20@$3[illegible] for dry Cows.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber will be held at Clinton Hall, (Astor place,) THURSDAY EVENING next, 11th inst., at 7½ P. M. Subjects for discussion—*Report of the Committee on Location—New-York Warehousing Company.* By order.
EDWARD C. BOGERT. Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

FREAKS OF FORTUNE—A LECTURE, BY Rev Dr. OSGOOD, of New York, will be delivered at the new chapel corner Clinton and Congress sts., Brooklyn, THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, at the door, 25 cents

LUCY STONE WILL LECTURE ON THE *Industrial Disabilities of Women*, at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City on THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS ON UNION SQUARE—Preaching EACH EVENING of the week, (except Saturday) at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer-meeting of half an hour in the Lecture room. Sermon TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

THE DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETINGS in the Eastern section of the City will be continued in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Ridge and Broome sts., during the present week. By order of the Committee. T. ARMITAGE, Chairman.
JAMES W BISHOP, Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—THERE will be preaching in the Church on Union-square EVERY EVENING of the week except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, preceded by a prayer meeting of half an hour in the lecture room.

REV. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., WILL preach THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the West 23d st. Presbyterian church, between the 7th and 8th avs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM NO. 23 Chambers-st, on the night of the 8th of March, or morning of the 9th Silk goods consisting of Marcellines, Florences, Gros de Naple, Black Moires and Ribbons. The above reward will be paid to any party giving information that will lead to their recovery.
RICHARD J. LARCOMBE.

LOST OR MISLAID—A NOTE, DRAWN BY WARNER & LOOP to their own order, (and indorsed by them,) payable at the Union Bank, dated Aug. 31, 1857, at 8 months, for nineteen hundred ninety five dollars and sixty-three cents. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, payment of it having been stopped.
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LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES, INside or near Dr. Phillips' Church on Sunday evening. Any person returning them to No. 28 West 11th-st., will be suitably rewarded.

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GOLD JEWELRY OF ALL STYLES,—
Ladies' Ear-rings Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Rings—Seal Rings.
Pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Ladies' Gold Chatelaine Chains.
Gold Vest Chains and Guard Chains.
Keys and Seals, Sleeve Buttons and Studs.
Gold Spectacles and Eye Glasses.
Gold Pencils and Pens
Gold Thimbles and Lockets.
For sale, wholesale and retail, very low, by
G. C ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st, second floor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Tuesday, the 16th inst, at 12 o'clock noon for the erection of a new school-house on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 21, Marion st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of the Board of School Officers
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary. of the XIVth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the undersigned Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, NOON, for erecting stone stairs and making other repairs to Ward School No. 12, Monroe-st. in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The Board of School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ZEBULON C INSLEE,
In behalf of the School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 5, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
SAMUEL ACKER, Chairman.
JOHN PICKFORD, Secretary.

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FOR SALE.—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do, but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

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UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions Extra Pay, &c., procured.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—GREEN BUSHES—SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—WEALTH AND WORTH—MAGIC TRUMPET—HAWK THE HIGHWAYMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE GAMESTER—MISER OF THE FERRY—SKELETON WITNESS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE LOST SON—Evening—BRIDE OF AN EVENING.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3½ P. M.
North and Way Mail...............................5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c...............5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Cahawba leaves New-York for Havana, March 12
The New-York leaves New-York for Glasgow, March 13
The Anglo Saxon leaves Portland for Liverpool, March 13
The Europa leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Kangaroo* at this port and the Cunard steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we are placed in possession of one week's later advices from Europe. The news is of great interest and importance. We received by the *Europa*, and printed in our edition of Monday, the debate in the British Parliament on the Conspiracy Bill, which, our readers will remember, resulted in the defeat of the Ministry. The majority of the opposition was only 19, but it appears to have been sufficiently large, and sufficiently indicative of public sentiment throughout the country, to compel Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues to resign. This they accordingly did, and Lord DERBY, the leader of the Conservative opposition, was offered and accepted the Premiership. We give elsewhere the names of the members of the new Cabinet. Parliament had adjourned to the 1st of March. From France we learn that the four conspirators, PIERRI, RUDIO, ORSINI and GOMEZ had been tried and convicted of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor. ORSINI, RUDIO and PIERRI were sentenced to death, and GOMEZ to penal servitude for life. A large number of arrests had been made in Paris. A bill relative to the attempts against the lives of foreign sovereigns had passed the Belgian Chambers. Later advices had been received in England from India and China. The news from India is unimportant, though it tends to confirm previous reports that the country is being gradually tranquilized. From China we learn that Canton was completely occupied by the Anglo-French forces on the 30th of December. YEH and the commander of the Tartar troops had been taken prisoners.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a resolution was passed to pay the heirs of Senators lately deceased compensation for the special session of Congress, and to the days of their respective deaths. The resolution for printing 10,000 of last year's Patent Report was discussed, and passed after an amendment limiting the volume to 800 pages. Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, then concluded his speech, commenced on Tuesday. In the House, Mr. STEPHENS, from the Select Committee on Kansas, asked leave to present the majority report of the Committee. Objection was made by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, whereupon Mr. STEPHENS announced that he should take the responsibility of printing it, as it would not come up in the regular order of business in a month. A very full abstract of the report will be found in this morning's TIMES. Mr. QUITMAN'S Volunteer bill was taken up and discussed, and Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, made a speech urging the necessity of prompt action, and of sending a large force to Utah. At the conclusion of Mr. CURTIS' remarks the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and discussed the Kansas question.

The Legislature was engaged yesterday in the consideration of a variety of interesting matters, a summary of which will be found under our telegraphic head. Gov. KING sent the report of the Quarantine Commissioners to the Assembly, accompanied by a message stating that there is no hope of obtaining from New-Jersey leave to locate Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and that nothing can be done but to allow it to remain where it is, or to make land for it on one of the shoal spots in the Bay.

The Court-Martial for the trial of Col. SUMNER on charges preferred by Gen. HARNEY, assembled at Carlisle Barracks, in Pennsylvania, yesterday morning, but, owing to the sickness and consequent absence of Gen. WOOL and Col. LEE, was not organized.

The Republican General Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at Academy Hall, Broadway. The whole evening was occupied in discussing the propriety of reëstablishing a Young Men's Auxiliary Committee, and it was finally resolved to establish such a Committee, the plan of organization of which was referred to a Special Committee, with instructions to report at a special meeting to be held next Wednesday evening.

JACOB H. MOTT, a Broker, doing business in Front-street, has been arrested on a warrant, charging that he was the accomplice of BROTHERSON in his alleged defalcation of over $100,000 at the Union Bank. MOTT was taken before the Mayor yesterday, but bail refused. BROTHERSON is still at large, and is said to have made his escape in an Aspinwall steamer.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, MICHAEL BARRETT, charged with manslaughter, in killing JOHN SKELLY, on Dec. 6, at the liquor saloon, corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue B, was brought up for trial. The affray, as will be remembered, arose out of a dispute about paying for drinks. Six or seven witnesses were examined yesterday for the prosecution, and further proceedings were postponed till to-day. The case, though one of a serious nature, does not present many features of interest.

The Annual Commencement of the New-York University Medical College was held last evening. Chancellor FERRIS presided and Dr. BEDFORD delivered the address to the graduating class, which numbered 101 members.

The General Markets, yesterday, continued active and buoyant for Cotton. Breadstuffs were quiet. Prices of Flour favored buyers slightly. Grain was somewhat nominal. The movements in Groceries were to a fair extent at unaltered rates. Provisions were in good demand, including Pork, which was unsettled in price. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration. The number of vessels, of all classes, in port, was 555.

The Cattle Markets were largely supplied with a generally fair quality of bullocks yesterday, the City receipts for the week numbering 3,539, against 2,582 the preceding week, and a weekly average of 3,143 for last year. The short supply of last week, and the cool weather which favors keeping dead meats on hand, together with the anxiety of owners to get rid of their stock in what was considered a glutted market, contributed to render the transactions quite brisk, and the yards were nearly cleared out at sundown. The closing sales were at a marked decline, and the average rates of the entire day were about ¾c. per pound on the estimated dressed weight, below those of last week. For the corresponding week last year there were receipts of 4,016 beef cattle; but prices still averaged fully 2c. per pound above those prevailing yesterday. This is equivalent to about *twenty per cent.* on the wholesale cost of beef, or, in other words, four dollars should now go as far as five last year in purchasing the family supply of beef.

European Politics—Change of the British Ministry.

Lord PALMERSTON has resigned his office, and the Earl of DERBY is now Prime Minister of England. This change, in spite of the adverse vote on the Refugee bill, takes us somewhat by surprise,—for we did not think that, in view of the important questions awaiting his action, he would have thrown up the conduct of public affairs upon such a summons. England is well aware that Lord PALMERSTON possesses not only the confidence and admiration of the people, but that he has a powerful majority in Parliament. His present defeat does not transfer his power to his successor. With the Ministry he has formed, it is next to impossible that Lord DERBY should hold the reins of government for any length of time. The Earl, himself, is a man of spirit, of vigor and of pluck, not a whit inferior to Lord PALMERSTON himself. But he is identified beyond redemption with all those old forms of Toryism which the English people have repudiated forever. He is opposed to reform in Parliament. He is in favor of restoring the Protective policy. And upon nearly all points of practical legislation he is opposed by a very large majority of the present House of Commons. He has made up his Cabinet from the worst section of his own supporters. All that is narrow and bigoted and *effete* in English politics, is represented in the ministry just formed by the Earl of DERBY. It seems impossible, therefore, that he should long carry on the Government with such men as he has called around him, and in such a spirit as their selection indicates. If he dissolves Parliament, he will fare still worse, for the people will return another, still more liberal than the present House.

But, whatever view may be taken of this change in reference to domestic questions,—as an indorsement of the vote by which the English Parliament refused to submit the ancient laws of the realm to revision, under the pressure of a foreign appeal accompanied by ill-disguised menaces,—the elevation of Lord DERBY will produce a profound effect upon the Continent. The "lesson" which M. DE MORNY declared it was the Emperor's intention to "read to his ally who was forgetting herself," has now been read to the Emperor in his turn, and with a serious emphasis. For Lord DERBY entertains, as NAPOLEON III. well knows, by no means the same degree of admiration for his imperial abilities or of confidence in his imperial good faith which made the intercourse of Lord PALMERSTON with the Tuileries so facile and so agreeable to both parties. And Lord DERBY enjoys over the retired Premier this singular advantage, that he really holds fast by certain political principles, and can meet Parliament on questions involving principles with some show of strength and of assurance. Lord PALMERSTON has always been a partisan of that system of administrative tactics which seems just now to be in the ascendant at Washington. He has always tried to govern England by political expedients, and by personal influences, by conciliating to-day and defying to-morrow some particular man or set of men, and by ingenious evasions of pressing questions. He relied, for the toleration of his open levity and triviality of view, on his personal popularity with the English people, a popularity founded upon his common reputation for dash, *verve* tact and adroitness. In one word, he ruled himself, and sought to rule England on the theory that, after all, people were too busy with their own affairs to care seriously for any measure which did not bring them into immediate trouble, and that in the world of politics, as in the world of private life, "there was nothing new—nothing true, and it didn't much signify."

Unluckily for Lord PALMERSTON as for all who adopt the notion, this theory is as deceitful, and in the end as fatal, to the man who acts upon it, as any one of the fifty "systems of gambling" by which the devotees of Crockford's or Frascati's used to put themselves into the way of luck and on the high road to ruin. And there are rulers on this side of the Atlantic who might profit by a rapid retrospect of the lively old Viscount's last year of power. Lord PALMERSTON was never so fortunate himself as when he "went to the country" nine months ago on the question of the China war. He made his case so clear for a dissolution that he came back to Parliament with a majority absolutely overwhelming. He had everything his own way in his Cabinet, which was described, with as much of truth as of wit, as a decimal in which PALMERSTON himself was the unit. And he led his supporters to expect a brilliant and irresistable programme. Yet within the year he found one after another of the formidable questions before the country slipping away from his clever control; and had he not gone down in his unlucky attempt to put a French Emperor at the head of an English Law Reform Commission, he must have given way before long in a hopeless struggle with the difficulties of the India bill, and by force of the sheer impotence of his lieutenants. A fatal rumor had already found its way into the Clubs by the end of January, to the effect that the proposed Government bill was to be withdrawn in deference to the dangerous opposition it had excited. Moreover, Lord PALMERSTON had recently abdicated his renown for tact by a series of foolish appointments, more foolishly made. He coupled the name of a Palace-servant, Col. PHIPPS, with those of the heroes of India, in a public gazette of military honors; he sent another unimportant member of the same family to govern Nova-Scotia; he raised one of his own kinsmen, who was a whilome officer of the Guards, and a thorough London blood before he entered the Church, to the episcopal bench; sent a sprig of the nobility to distribute stamps in radical Manchester, and put a branded man, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, into the nominally confidential station of Lord Privy Seal. It would not be easy to parallel this series of political blunders, which are public offences as well, out of the actual Cabinet history of Washington, and the records of the great national game of *Rouge-et-noir* at Lecompton.

By a fortunate provision of English Parliamentary custom, Great Britain has been enabled to rid herself of her over-ingenious Premier. And we trust we may be not thought unpatriotic if we echo the aspiration of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and wish with all our hearts that Mr. BUCHANAN also might be "sent to the country" on the Lecompton issue, without further loss of time.

The New English Ministry.

A few short months since and PALMERSTON was the fancy man of England. Few statesmen had ever been borne to her councils on a prouder or broader swell. His name was as a charm to dispel all misgivings and disarm all doubts. His star has, however, at least for a moment, fallen from its ascendant place. The nation has had its dream and is awakening. Of the Ministry who have succeeded him it is impossible to speak (with but few exceptions) in terms of too strong contempt. In contrast with them even the Ministry of Lord PALMERSTON, not remarkable for the brilliancy of its composition, stands out in shining contrast. The only men of any note who are to be found in the new Ministry are Lord DERBY, himself the Premier, Lord ELLENBOROUGH and Mr. DISRAELI.

The present Prime Minister, Lord DERBY, is now 59 years old, and though gay and boyish in spirit, is much worn in bodily health from repeated attacks of gout and rheumatism. Placed side by side with his predecessor, Lord PALMERSTON, we much question, though the latter is 74, to which of the two a woman would assign a majority of Summers. But, though much shaken in bodily health, his spirit is wholly unbroken. Neither gout nor toil can destroy his freshness of heart, and time still "leaves all Eton in the boy." Frank, haughty, and rash, he flings himself with a proud disdain of consequences into the political ring, ready to take a bout with all comers, for the pure love of fight itself. In his politics he has been as rapid and varied in his changes as Mr. BUCHANAN himself. The table is still retained, and pointed to in the great Whig Club, BROOKS', where, when in the great crisis of the Reform, Lord GREY asked, if the House of Lords still continued their opposition, what was to be done, he leaped upon the board and planted on its surface a deep incision of his heel, symbolic of his feeling. But a few years after, and he deserted that Whig Party, of which he was then the hope, and of which his family had been for centuries adherents, and after hanging for some short time between both parties, eventually united himself with the Tories, and accepted office on the formation of the Government of Sir ROBERT PEEL in 1841. On the introduction of Free Trade in 1846, he again seceded, and hoisted the standard of revolt round which he gathered the Mannerses and the Lennoxes, and the stout heart of Mr. BUCK, of Devon, and the pleasant presence of WALTER LONG, and the host of stupid, heavy followers, with which he now ventures to assume the reins of power. His administrative abilities are of a very inferior order. He is hasty, haughty, and indolent, but as a debater he is unequaled:

> "Yet who not listens with delighted smile
> To the sweet music of that silver style;
> In the clear style, a heart as clear is seen,
> Prone to the rash, revolting from the mean."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who is now 68 years old, is unquestionably a man of great ability. The son of that celebrated lawyer who, by his uncommon abilities, raised himself to the chief justiceship of England, and by his unscrupulous use of them provoked a public impeachment, he is but one degree removed from the people, and his blood has not yet lost its strong, vigorous dash of current. Upon his entry on public life the energy and daring with which he maintained the high Tory opinions he inherited from his father, earned for him the distinction of being made a special mark by that brilliant band of archers who let fly from Holland House their poisoned arrows of ridicule and satire against all the rising men who did not hold the liberal opinions for which they were then battling. The force of character, however, and bold eloquence which broke through his many follies, attracted and fixed the regard of the Duke of WELLINGTON, who introduced him to office on the construction of his short-lived administration in 1828, and continued for him a protecting friendship to his death. In 1834 PEEL, during the few months of his premiership, was assisted by Lord ELLENBOROUGH as member of the Cabinet and President of the Board of Control directing the affairs of India, both of which positions he resumed on the reaccession of that statesman to office in 1841.

It was on the field of Warren Hastings, however, he won his reputation, whether for evil or for good. On the retirement of Lord AUCKLAND from the Governor-Generalship of India he was nominated to that highest and most responsible position under the British Crown on the recommendation of the Duke of WELLINGTON, and immediately commenced a course of policy which rendered his short reign remarkable. Without any regard to the opinions of the East India Company, whose servant he was equally with the Crown, or condescending even to the compliment of consulting them, he burst through all the long cherished regulations of that corporation, and by a lavish deference to the feelings and even prejudices of the native princes and people and a gorgeous flattery of the English army he became the idol of those two powers, to which the Company, their civil servants and soldiery were especially hateful. This idolatry was heightened by the haughty isolation he preserved, and the pomp and parade with which he always surrounded his progress. He remained long enough in India to repair great disasters and lay the foundation for reforms which, such as they were, in the last Indian bil were indorsed by Parliament, the country and the Crown.

On his return he joined the party of Sir ROBERT PEEL, and in the great struggle which separated that statesman from the great body of his followers adhered to his standard, and on his death to that small section which adopted his name and principles down to the formation of the coalition in 1852. In the distribution of spoils between the Peelites and Whigs, there being more piglings than teats, Lord ELLENBOROUGH was left out. At one period of the arrangements, he was entered on Lord ABERDEEN's lists for the Viceroyalty of Ireland, but possibly his Eastern exploits terrified that peaceful Minister, who inherited all the calculating caution and dread of daring men which belonged to his master, PEEL. Stung by the neglect, he transferred his spear to the opposition camp, and is now President of the Board of Control for India affairs. If any confidence is to be placed in the faith of statesmen, this nomination bodes but little good to the East India Company, against whose existence his political life of late years has been one bitter protest.

Of BENJAMIN DISRAELI, who holds the same post of Chancellor of the Exchequer he held during the brief reign of his party in 1852, it is almost needless to speak. He is world-known as a brilliant novelist, an eloquent declaimer, and a skillful and unscrupulous politician. Rising from the position of a needy adventurer, the son of a poor but distinguished literary man, the author of *The Curiosities of Literature*, to the post of leader of the high aristocratic party of England, there is a romance hanging round his whole career, which lends to it an intoxicating charm, and inspires a strong interest in his favor here. Though now fifty-three years of age, Mr. DISRAELI looks almost as young, at a distance, as when he commenced his political career, and the celebrated curl which hangs everlastingly and immovably over the same spot upon his brow, is as glossy and raven as the day he wrote his celebrated radical address, under the auspices of JOE HUME, to the electors of Marylebone. It has been chiefly, if not wholly, by his satirical power, that DISRAELI acquired his present position. The genius of DISRAELI is nothing but the outpouring of that insatiable vanity which, while it adores all who administer to its propensities, carries the same intensity of feeling against all those who stand in its way. It is all smiles to the victims and dupes of its charming beguilement, all hatred and scorn to the opponents of its demoniac power. Thus DISRAELI worshiped most absurdly his political friend, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, and persecuted most diabolically his political opponent, Sir ROBERT PEEL. How is it, then, that such a man stands in the front of England's haughty aristocracy? Because they want him. He has intuitive perceptions they have not; and having not a solitary lofty purpose or principle in life, is willing to serve them to minister to his one great passion of insatiable vanity and ambition. It cannot be denied, however, that if Mr. DISRAELI does not carry into his department any great financial principles, he has that monetary cunning belonging to his race, and carries with him the prestige of intimate consultation with the house of ROTHSCHILDS.

THE TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR BRIBERY CASE.—The investigation into the Brooklyn Assessment Corruption charge has been dropped by the Select Committee of the Senate, in whose hands it proved to be an exceedingly hot potato. Mr. DAYTON, of the Assembly, professed himself able and willing to sustain it. But the Committee couldn't wait. They were anxious to get rid of it, and so reported to the Senate. The Senate was equally anxious, and discharged the Committee.

Such investigations usually turn out to be farces. If the charge is groundless, justice to the accused requires his speedy exculpation. And if, on the other hand, the affair has an ugly look, kindness to an associate dictates the same course precisely.

Neither at Albany nor Washington is there any strenuous dislike of corruption. A little skillful "financiering," by which an honorable gentleman makes "a good thing," is rather admired than detested. He is thought a lucky fellow, and envied accordingly. Committees handle him tenderly; witnesses are hard to be found, and harder to be pumped: so in due time a report comes, setting forth that there is no cat whatever under the meal.

If the people wish to guard against corruption in high places, let them take care to elect good men: for it is much easier to keep an aspiring politician away from Albany or Washington than to keep him honest after he is there.

USE OF DETECTIVES.—The recent discovery of a heavy defalcation in the Union Bank is said to have been made through the instrumentality of one of the Detective Police Officers, who gave information that one of the book-keepers of the bank was in the habit of frequenting a certain gambling-house. This is one of the best evidences we have had of the benefit of "detectives;" and the knowledge that, wherever they may go, their steps are dodged by a shadow," must have a powerful effect upon the nerves of conscious rogues. Delinquent bank clerks will have to be very circumspect in their movements to escape detection. There is, probably, not a fiduciary agent in Wall-street whose steps are not closely followed by a police shadow. But the question will naturally suggest itself: Why did not this Police Detective, at the same time that he was giving information of the secret haunts of the Union Bank book-keeper, give information to the Chief of Police of the existence of this gambling-house, where the wretched man was lured to his undoing? Why is a place of this kind, whose existence is so well known to the Police, permitted to remain in full operation, while its frequenters only are watched and detected?

VOICE OF THE GRANITE STATE.—New-Hampshire pronounces emphatically against Lecompton. HAILE, the Republican candidate for Governor, will have the large majority of five thousand.

If Mr. BUCHANAN'S Administration is hereafter to retain any sort of foothold in the Free States, it must be by the defeat of its insane Kansas policy. Every friend of the President should pray fervently that the measure may fail. For the President and his supporters can rest assured that when Kansas shall have been dragged into the Union unwillingly, with the millstone of Slavery tied to her neck, the North will sweep away every vestige of Buchanan Democracy. It is in the defeat of Lecompton, and not in its success, that safety lies, and each succeeding election will demonstrate this more plainly. Conventions may be packed so as to pass resolutions to order; but whenever Lecompton is arraigned before the people, its condemnation will be signal and sure.

THE UNION BANK DEFALCATION.—It seems that the officers of the Union Bank have been warned almost daily, for the last two or three weeks, that their book-keeper was robbing them, and yet they took no precautions, and, in fact, paid no attention to the warning whatever. One or two officers attached to the office of the Superintendent of Police have been to the President and cashier day after day and told them that their clerk was at such and such a gambling-house the night before, and that he lost such and such sums at the faro-bank. After a long time they decided to have an accountant examine the books, whereupon the clerk stepped out and has not been heard of since. Whatever the stockholders lose by this defalcation, therefore, seems pretty clearly chargeable to the culpable neglect of the Bank officers.

REPORT OF THE KANSAS INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—Yesterday Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS attempted to present the majority report of the Committee appointed on Mr. HARRIS' motion in reference to the frauds attending the Lecompton Constitution. Objection was made by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio. Mr. STEPHENS remarked that, as his report would not come up in its regular order for a month, he would print it on his own responsibility. He has done so, and an abstract will be found under the Congressional head in this morning's TIMES.

As the country was aware of the drift of the report beforehand, no special interest will be felt therein. Doubtless, however, this effort of the political astuteness of Mr. S., a quality in which he is by no means deficient, will be duly admired at the South.

The Union Bank Defalcation—Arrest of the Alleged Accomplice of Brotherson.

BENJAMIN K. BROTHERSON, first book-keeper in the Union Bank, charged with embezzling over $100,000 of the funds belonging to the Bank, has not yet been arrested, though since his sudden disappearance, on Monday, vigilant efforts have been made by the Police to learn his whereabouts. He is believed to have smuggled himself on board the steamer which left yesterday for Aspinwall. It is understood that the Bank officers will not put themselves to the trouble of any extended chase after him, as they believe that the moneys he has embezzled have all been expended. The only amount the Bank can recover towards the sums he has embezzled is his surety, amounting to $2,000. On Tuesday evening Sergeant BIRNEY, of the Mayor's Police, arrested JACOB H. MOTT at his residence, in West Thirty-Seventh-street, on a warrant charging him with being an accomplice of BROTHERSON. Mr. MOTT was brought down to the Mayor's office, but the Mayor being absent, he was taken before Recorder BARNARD at the residence of the latter. The Recorder refused to admit him to bail, and he remained all night in charge of the officer. Yesterday morning he was brought before the Mayor, who refused to take bail, and he is still detained in custody. The following is the affidavit made before the Mayor by the Cashier of the Union Bank, upon which Mr. MOTT was arrested:

City and County of New-York.—Edward H. Arthur, being duly sworn, says that he is Cashier of the Union Bank in the said City, that deponent has examined the books of said Bank, kept by a person named Benjamin K. Brotherson, and who, said Brotherson, was until the 9th day of March, 1858, in the employ of said Bank as book-keeper, and that, by means of false entries made in the ledger which the said Brotherson had charge of, as such book-keeper, the said Brotherson has swindled and defrauded the said Union Bank out of the sum of about forty-five thousand dollars.

Deponent further says, that said false entries were willfully and feloniously made by the said Brotherson, in the account of Jacob H. Mott, a dealer with said Bank, by crediting the said Jacob H. Mott with larger sums deposited than the said Mott had actually made, and that such false and fraudulent credits were willfully and feloniously made by the said Brotherson from time to time, in the account of the said Jacob H. Mott, about two years last past, until the 9th inst.

Deponent further says, that the said Jacob H. Mott was a party to said false entries, and, that, by his checks drawn upon said Union Bank, the said Jacob H. Mott willfully and feloniously drew out of said Bank the said sum of forty five thousand dollars at various times during the period above-mentioned, by reason of the said false entries.

Mr. MOTT is a broker, and reputed wealthy; he was recently married. The total amount missing from the Bank is said to be $138,000, although, according to BROTHERSON's entries, a positive deficit can be traced to him of only $45,000. BROTHERSON has been employed in the Bank nearly thirteen years, and until recently enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the Bank officers. He has left a wife and one child at his residence in Thirty-second-street. He had been married only two or three years. His wife, it is said, is a very estimable, young and prepossessing lady.

University Medical College Commencement.

The annual commencement of the Medical department of the New-York University took place last evening in the large Chapel of the University. Chancellor FERRIS presided, and on the stage were the members of the Medical Faculty. Dodworth's Band in the gallery furnished the music of the occasion. The following-named gentlemen received diplomas:

John A. Abell, N. C.
T. L. Anderson, Ga.
Richard Anderson, N. C.
John Anderson, N. C.
J. C. Arington, Ga.
J. S. Blair, S. C.
F. Bedford, N. Y.
L. M. Bell, N. C.
P. Bryce, S. C.
W. G. Barton, N. C.
Warren M. Babbit, Mass.
L. F. Baker, N. J.
H. J. Boughton, N. J.
M. W. Blackman, Ala.
W. W. Crandall, N. Y.
George A. Carter, Va.
R. C. Gallaway, Ala.
W. P. Coleman, S. C.
W. G. Drake Ala.
R. A. Fontain, Ala.
H. W. Faust, S. C.
O. E. Foote, N. Y.
John M. Forshee, N. Y.
John Goode, Ga.
H. L. Gaylard, N. C.
J. A. Gallagher, N. C.
E. W. Garden, Va.
C. Gallagher, M. D., N. Y.
Samuel Harris, Mo.
Geo. E. Harris, Ga.
J. W. Hill, S. C.
E. F. Hoffman, Germany.
J. W. Herty, Ga.
Simon A. Holt, Ala.
A. J. Hemphill, Miss.
John G. Hislop N. Y.
A. J. Harrison, N. J.
W. S House, N. J.
John Hawkins, Ind.
D Herndon, Va.
W. H. Jeffries, Ga.
S. W. Jones, Ga.
S. M. Jamison, Tenn.
Geo. W. Jordan, S. C.
Geo. W. Jewett, N. Y.
L. E. King, N. Y.
J. A. Lanier, Miss.
J. R. Larkins, N. C.
P. J. McCormick, Ga.
G. A. Magee, N. C.
W. S. Moody, N. C.
F. M. McMullen, S. C.
G. W. Martin, Me.
A. J. Monroe, N. C.
B. W. Moora, Ga.
P. H. Mitchell, Ga.
J. M. Maine, Ark.
G. W. Metcalfe, M. D., N. Y.
J. D. Nations, Ala.
Geo. L. Neal, Ind.
Joseph S. Outlaw, N. C.
Wm. W. Parke, N. Y.
C. G. Polk, Ohio.
J. N. Quinlay, N. J.
Matt. J. Rice, Ala.
W. H. Ribble, Va.
F. B. Richerson, Va.
R. R. Robeson, N. C.
J. C. M. Shawalter, Ala.
W. R Sikes, N. C.
W. J. Smith, Miss.
John Sistrunk, Ala.
J. M. Staggers, S. C.
J. D. M. Skinner, N. Y.
L. A. Slater, Va.
P. H. Simmons, N. C.
G. L. Strait, S. C.
D. W. Smith, N. C.
D. K. Smith, N. Y.
L. L. Srozer, Ga.
R. Shields, Miss.
G. M. Steinard, N. Y.
Samuel Stinson, Can.
J. H. Stiger, N. Y.
A. P. Smith, Fla.
J. H. Turner, Miss.
J. Rhodes Tayloe, N. C.
J. B. Thompson, N. Y.
A. J. Thompson, N. C.
James S Tyler, N. Y.
F. A. Toomer, M. D., N. C.
J. A. Voison, N. Y.
Augustus Weelus, Ga.
T. H. Walton, Miss.
John M. Wellborn, Ga.
Jos C. Walker, N. C.
Wm. Edward White, S. C.
J. W. Whitlock, Fla.
Robert E Walker, N. C.
S. V. Webb, Ala.
M. S. Zirkle, Va.

The address to the graduates was delivered by Prof. GUNNING S. BEDFORD.

☞ Mr. SANDERS, an English gentleman of ability, lectures this evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, upon the *Refugee Question*, which is just now attracting so much attention abroad.

Fires.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—About 10 o'clock Tuesday evening a fire was discovered in the basement of the tenement house No 394 Ninth-street. One of the rooms in the basement was unoccupied, and a large quantity of shavings had been piled against one of the board partitions and then set fire to. Fortunately, officer BANFIELD, of the Eleventh Ward, discovered the fire before it had got under much headway, and by calling the occupants of the house to his assistance, succeeded in extinguishing the flames without any public alarm being given. Certain parties are suspected of having attempted to fire the place, and the Police of the Eleventh Ward are on the lookout for them. The house in question was occupied by sixteen poor families.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the buckram manufactory of JAMES BLACK, No. 385 Bleecker-street. It was speedily extinguished with but trifling damage. The fire originated in the dyeing-room, and was caused by an imperfection in the flue.

IN DELANCEY-STREET.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building No. 7 Delancey-street, but it was soon extinguished, and no material damage was sustained.

IN WEST-STREET.—At 12½ o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the shipwright shop of PETER RUCK, No. 209 West-street. It was speedily put out; damage trifling.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT FRENCH'S HOTEL.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, S. MAHLER, a jeweler, residing at No. 13 Frankfort-street, went into the bath room, in FRENCH'S Hotel, and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was soon found nearly senseless from loss of blood. Doctors O'HANLON and WELTZE were immediately called. They found that he had nearly severed his wind-pipe, and had inflicted two large wounds on each arm, and one on the wrist. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, and there is scarcely any hope of his recovery. No cause can be assigned for the act, as MAHLER was doing a prosperous business, and, as far as known, lived happily with his wife, to whom he was but recently married.

City Items.

The bill which has been presented in the Assembly, authorizing the construction of a new City railroad on streets adjacent and parallel to Broadway, provides that the track shall be laid as follows: Commencing on the Seventh avenue, at the southern extremity of the Central Park, thence along the Seventh-avenue, the old Bloomingdale-road, Union-place, University-place, Waverly place, Greene-street, Canal and Church-street, or West Broadway, College-place and Barclay street to Broadway; thence back through Barclay, Church, Canal and Mercer streets and Waverley-place, connecting with the track in University-place.

The bill introduced by Senator ELY in the State Legislature for the protection of gas-consumers, provides that the gas companies of New-York and Brooklyn respectively shall report to the Mayor of each City on the 1st of May and 1st of November every year the amount of their capital, expenditures, receipts, losses and profits, for the six months preceding, and before the third day of each month; a statement of the maximum amount of pressure used at their works for driving gas through the supply-pipes upon each day of the month next preceding, and also a statement of the illuminating power of the gas supplied to their customers during that period; such statements to be made under oath of one of the company's officers; that Inspectors of Gas Meters shall be appointed by the Mayors, and shall have free access to the works of the different companies, and that no supply of gas shall be cut off except by permission of the Inspector.

The Land Reform Association held a meeting last evening in Broadway, JOHN COMMERFORD, President, in the chair. Mr. J. K. INGALLS, who has been to Washington to lobby for the "Homestead bill," made a very cheering report, and stated that Senator ANDREW JOHNSON, and other members of Congress, assured him that there was no doubt of the adoption of the law by the present Congress. Letters were read from Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and WILLIAM ROBBINS, Esq., of Suffolk County, N. Y. The Committee are continuing their arrangements for canvassing the City for signatures to petitions for the "Freedom of the Public Lands," and have procured the names of several hundreds of our most substantial citizens, beginning with Mayor TIEMANN'S, and find a large majority of our merchants and bankers are favorable to the measure. After some desultory business the society adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

Capt. JOHN D. WILLIAMSON, of the firm of WILLIAMSON, O'REILLY & Co., of this City, was arrested on Friday afternoon last upon a Bench warrant, for a contempt of the authority of the House of Representatives, in refusing to appear before the Special Committee to inquire into the expenditure of that $87,000, as a witness. He appeared very much annoyed by the arrest, and stated that he had been ruined by the course pursued toward him. He was held to bail in $1,000 to appear for trial at the April term of the United States Circuit Court. His father became his surety.

Has anybody seen a gray-eyed, fair-skinned, thin and grayish-haired, smooth-chinned Englishman? Was he sixty years old, round-shouldered and a six-footer? Did he wear drab pants and a dark brown dress coat? It might have been ALLSOPP, one of the conspirators against the life of NAPOLEON. It is thought that he came to this country and to this City, and the man who lays fast hands on such a John Smith may possibly make his fortune and a European reputation at one grasp.

Vice-Admiral Mohammed PASHA remained in his rooms at the St. Nicholas, until evening yesterday. During the day he was visited by the Naval Officers of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who entendered to him a cordial invitation to visit them, which he accepted, and he will visit the Navy-yard to-day. During the evening he visited the Broadway Theasre and Burtons'—at both of which, he was received with considerable enthusiasm.

The snow which fell so plentifully on Monday and was glided over so smoothly by the Turkish Admiral, his suite and suitors on Monday, yesterday melted at noon, and, in the principal thoroughfares, had disappeared almost entirely within three hours after. The mud was ankle-deep, and all who walked waded. The sleighing in the side streets and in the suburbs is still very good.

MARY ROWE, a little girl 5 years old, was badly burned at No. 83 Oliver-street, Tuesday night. A careless servant girl filling a lamp with camphene spilled some of the fluid on a lighted lamp near which the child was standing. The camphene blazed up, and the frightened domestic dropped her can filled with fluid upon the child. The injuries of the latter are very severe.

A trot for $500 a side, came off last Saturday afternoon, on the ice near Tivoli, between a horse from Hudson and another from Poughkeepsie. Upwards of 3,500 persons were present to witness it. The following is the time made by the Hudson horse: First heat, 2.33; second heat, 2.29; third heat, 2.27.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature depriving the Sheriff of the fees which he now obtains for summoning jurors. The emoluments thus accruing to that officer in this County are sometimes enormous.

The National Academy of Design will open its public exhibition this year on April 13, at 9 o'clock A. M., in their Tenth-street galleries.

Mr. DAVID BANKS, Law Publisher, and Receiver of the East River Bank, is suffering a paralytic stroke.

Brooklyn City News.

ROBERT T. BYRNE was brought before Justice BLACHLEY yesterday, on a warrant charging him with fraud. The accused waived an examination, and in default of bail was committed to jail, to await his trial in the Court of Sessions. The brother of accused has been doing business in Detroit, and, it is alleged, recently made a sham failure. He sent $1,000 worth of silks and laces in a trunk to Mr. CHARLES H. TALBOT, of Fulton-street, New-York, and, when caught in the act, said that he owed Mr. T., and he was a preferred creditor. Mr. TALBOT refused to come into the arrangement, and ROBERT T. BYRNE, who resides in Gold-street, Brooklyn, took possession of the goods. Mr ROBERT GOODENOUGH, of Flatbush, held a judgment against the Detroit BYRNE, and hearing of the transaction, levied on the trunk containing the goods, but the valuables had been removed, and ROBERT T. BYRNE is accused of spiriting them away. The warrant for his arrest was issued some two weeks ago by Judge MORRIS, at the instance of Coroner SNELL. He watched for the accused very closely, but could only get a sight of him on Sunday. As it was only a civil process he could not arrest him on that day, and on week days BYRNE would dodge over to Jersey. On Saturday last a criminal warrant was issued by Justice BLACHLEY, and placed in the hands of Detective RAYNOR, who succeeded in arresting the accused on Tuesday night.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee is fast earning the title of the Fighting Committee, for they are at it almost every time they meet. An adjourned meeting was held last evening at the Eagle Tavern, Fulton street, to consider the claims of several parties to membership. A motion to admit one set was put and declared to be carried, and was followed immediately by a motion to adjourn. This was declared to be carried also, but the Sergeant-at-Arms did not like the first vote, and so locked the door and "allowed" that no man should leave until the vote was taken over again. Justice CORNWELL jumped through a window and calling upon Captain SMITH, at the First Precinct Station, a posse of Police was sent to relieve the imprisoned Committee. Their services were not needed, as the belligerent Sergeant-at-Arms had relented, and had opened the door.

A man named WM. KANE was arrested by Officer FENNY, of the Third Precinct, yesterday, charged with being one of the persons engaged in robbing BARBER'S pork-packing establishment at Red Hook. He was committed for examination.

JAMES MCDOLL was scalded to death in a swill-vat foot of North Fourth-street, Tuesday. He was employed in the Distillery of GRAHAMS POLLEY, and leaves a wife and three children who reside on Fourth-street, near Second.

Officer BEATTY, of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, yesterday arrested a professional beggar named CATHARINE POLAN, for stealing $30 and two dresses from house No. 105 Pineapple-street, Monday last, while there on a professional visit. She was committed to answer.

PETER FITZPATRICK against WILLIAM WILLIAMS, is the title of a case for slander, concluded in the City Court yesterday. The Jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff with *ten cents* damages.

In the Fifth Ward, on Tuesday night, the Republicans and Americans held a meeting to nominate local officers, but a gang of Irish rowdies filled the room and prevented the intentions of the meeting.

The Kings County Republican General Committee, on Tuesday night last, adopted a resolution urging upon the Legislature the necessity of a Registry Law.

Telegraphic Dispatches for Europe.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE HALIFAX N S, }
Wednesday, March 10, 1858. }

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Boston for Liverpool, will be due here at 12 o'clock Thursday night. Merchants and others wishing to communicate with their correspondents in Europe by the *America*, should leave their dispatches at our office, No. 21 Wall-st., as early as practicable on Thursday afternoon.

Real Estate Sales.... MARCH 10.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

Lease of House and lot No. 15 University-place, 25x109.1¾ and 107.4¾, 18 years to run; ground rent $250 per annum	$10,000
1,129 acres of land in the State of Virginia, containing gold mines, machinery, &c.; also, corn, horses, hogs, &c.	20,000
2 stores and lots Nos 80 and 82 Pine-street, each lot 19.11½x24½, each.	4,475
House and lot No. 537 Houston-st., 25x100	12,600
House and lot No. 768 Broadway, 23 4½x95.6	17,000
House and lot No. 313 W. Twenty-first-street, 20x½ block	5,600

☞ **Rates Reduced.**
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.
Forwards all descriptions of Merchandise,
Via Steamship to Savannah
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
To Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, Columbus, Nashville, Memphis, Mobile, Knoxville,
And all the principal places throughout
Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. SPEED INCREASED.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway.

☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine** NOW READY.
This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms.
WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **"The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families."**
—*New-York Times.*
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Singer's Sewing Machines.**—For all manufacturing purposes Singer's Sewing Machines are deemed indispensable. The public insist upon having their clothing, &c., made by them. Singer's Family Sewing Machine is the latest presented for competition, and being arranged with full knowledge of the defects of other machines for similar uses, has avoided or remedied them all. It is the handsomest Sewing Machine ever made, and the easiest to learn to operate. Using one of these machines is an elegant amusement. Price $100, with iron table complete.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

☞ **Dr. Hasting's Compound Syrup of Naphtha.**—The great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Lungs. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
F. L. PARMERTON, Sole Agent,
No. 243 Fulton-st., New-York.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Ladies, if you wish Gaiter Boots** from 12s. to 20s.; Slippers, Ties and Buskins from 6s. to 10s.; Boys', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, with India-rubber Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ **Bill's Hair Dye**—Only 4 shillings a box, black or brown, natural in appearance, and best in use. Sold at No. 1 Barclay st., and by all druggists. Also, Floralia, a beautiful hair tonic, tooth powder, &c.

PERFECT SECURITY AGAINST BURGLARS.
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES,
Plated Brass and Iron.
CHAIN BOLTS,
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS,
SAFE, STORE and DOOR LOCKS,
SECRET SPRING LOCKS,
SECRET BOLTS.
PORCELAIN,
DOOR,
SHUTTER, and
DRAWER KNOBS,
PLAIN WHITE, OR DECORATED,
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
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LINES TO A LADY.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE.

Lady, I've gazed on thee,
And thou art now a vision of the past—
A spirit-star, whose holy light is cast
On memory's voiceless sea.

That star—it lingers there
As beautiful as 'twere a dewy flower,
Soft-wafted down from Eden's glorious bower,
And floating in mid-air.

It is—that blessed one—
The day-star of my destiny—the first
I e'er could worship as the Persian erst
Worshiped his own loved Sun.

On all my years may lie
The shadow of the tempest their dark flow
Be wild and drear, but that dear star will glow
Still beautiful on high.

ROSALIND HUBERT;

OR,

THE HILLSIDE TRAGEDY.

A STORY OF SUNSHINE AND SHADOW IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

[The following is the first part of COBB's new Story, which was commenced in the New-York Ledger of last week. This is published in our columns as a specimen of the interesting narrative. Those who like it, and would be pleased to read the continuation of it, we would refer to the Ledger for the second part in which paper alone it can be found. The Ledger is now ready, and for sale at all the News Offices:]

CHAPTER I.

UNCLE AND NEPHEW.

It was a warm, balmy afternoon in the latter part of May, and the streets of Boston were teeming with busy life. Beneath the genial smiles of the Spring-time sun the butterflies of fashion spread their gaudy wings, and Washington-street shone with as many gay colors as would satisfy the caprice of an Ethiop bride. The belles upon the sidewalks, and the belles in carriages, smiled and nodded continually; and the head of that "dear creature," Fitznoodle, was kept bobbing like the pivoted caput of a wooden mandarin, as these little attentions came showering upon him. But there were others beside the smiling and nodding ones. There were long faces, and short ones; there were faces ruddy, and faces pale; and there were faces bent upon the pavement in eager, anxious thought. The face of Thomas Gondam was so bent, and his step was so hurried and nervous that many people wondered what ailed him as he jostled them in places where there was room enough.

From a small, dark office, away up among the many chambers of a dingy, brick building in Flag Alley, came Thomas Gondam. He closed his door and locked it and put the key into his pocket, and then descended to the narrow alley. He seemed to come down as though he feared some one would hear him—gliding past doors almost upon tiptoe, and skipping over two steps at a time, as a hurried burglar would do. When he emerged into State-street he cast a hurried glance about him, and then dodged across into the Post-Office. There was a letter for him, and, creeping away into one corner, he opened it. It was very short, and produced a marked effect upon the reader. He clutched it as though it were a note of challenge from some mortal enemy; and when he put it into his pocket he did so with a thrust and a stamp, just as if he would summon the courage to meet that mortal enemy without flinching.

When Gondam left the Post-Office he dodged back through Flag-alley into Dock square, thence, by the way of Union to Hanover street; then Salem, and so on until he reached Prince street, where he resided. His house was a wooden one, fronting on a narrow court, and was so shut in that the sunlight scarcely ever entered it. He went straight to his own private room, where he had a desk with a few books upon it; an old case with a few older books in that, and four dingy walls half covered with township-plan maps.

Thomas Gondam was rather below the medium size, forty-five years of age, and not a bad-looking man at first sight; but there were marks upon his face which were against him. In the first place, the face was too colorless for its amount of flesh. It was not really pale, but had a look as though the blood that coursed next the skin was cold and senseless. And then about the corners of the light gray eyes there were many deep, long marks, like crow's-tracks, which gave a sinister expression to the upper features. In the street he might have passed for a priest, but not for a student; he might have passed for a clerk, but not for a merchant; and so he might have been taken for a broker, but never for a banker. And a broker he was, in fact. He professed to be a real-estate broker, and he may have done some business in that line; but most of his transactions were upon the "curb-stone," and in dark corners. He operated some upon his own hook, and also acted as a go-between for the bank president, who did not wish it known that he took "two-per cent. a month" of the poor fellow who was obliged to borrow, and had to pay the usury. His net was not very large, but it was strong, and many fish were caught in it.

"He will be here to-night—perhaps within this hour," said Thomas Gondam, after he had read the letter again. "He writes with a steady hand for one so old—a very steady hand."

But Thomas Gondam's hand was not steady as he thrust the letter back into his pocket, though he managed, ere long, to appear quite calm. Presently there came a light rap upon the door, and the man said:

"Who's there?"

"It's me, Thomas," was the response, in a timorous voice.

"Then come in."

And Mrs. Martha Gondam entered. She was a slim, pale woman, whose frame had been shaken by numerous fevers; and she seemed to stand in her husband's presence more like a slave than like a wife.

"I came up to see if uncle Anthony was coming," she ventured to remark, with her thin hands folded before her.

"Yes. He'll be here very soon, I expect; so you may wait supper until he comes."

With this Mr. Gondam turned to his desk, and his wife went away.

In less than half an hour Anthony Carper came. He was an old man, very near fore-score, with white hair and wrinkled features, and with a dark, bronzed skin that contrasted strongly with his snowy locks. Notwithstanding his advanced age he was straight and firm, and moved with the ease of a younger man, though he could not bear fatigue as he once could. He was small of frame, and his dark eyes were bright and lively. Once Anthony Carper had a sister—an only sister—he never had any brother—and Thomas Gondam was that sister's child; and her only child, too; for her husband died early, and she followed him to the grave a few years after, leaving Thomas, then a boy of ten years, to the care of her brother Anthony.

And Anthony Carper had proved faithful to his trust as far as he was able. He had taken the orphan boy into his own family, and given him good schooling, and would have done more for him had not Thomas, when well-grown, preferred a place of his own seeking. The uncle might have seen more faults in his nephew had he been the child of any other than a loved sister; and even what faults he did see he might have checked more readily had they been open, palpable faults; but being sly, insinuating, covert faults, it was difficult to approach them, especially as there was no lack of moral show upon the surface.

"My dear uncle," cried Thomas Gondam, grasping the old man by the hand, "how glad I am to see you. Why—you look younger than when you went away. Upon my word, you do."

"I'm glad of it, Thomas," the visitor returned, shaking his nephew's hand warmly. "I'm glad of it, my boy. I feel better than I did then, at all events."

"And I'm glad of that, too," Thomas said. "I'm glad to welcome you back to your native land. Let's see—you've been gone—"

"Sixteen years," finished Anthony.

"Just so. And you must find me changed, uncle."

"Why—yes, Thomas—you look older, and the ruddy glow has gone from your face; and those old marks about the eyes have grown longer and deeper. You must have tied yourself to business."

"I have, uncle."

"And I hope you have done well?"

"Yes—I have done well—very well—I am worth money. But I have not found such mines as you have found, uncle Anthony."

"No—I've been almost too fortunate—too fortunate for an old man like me."

A shade came over Anthony Carper's face as he spoke, for his thoughts had flown back to that time when a little circle of loved ones might have been made happy by the wealth he now possessed. But that time had been long gone—he had floated far, far down the stream since those gentle ones sank from sight.

"Say not so, dear uncle; for if your wealth gives you little joy, it gladdens our hearts to know that you will be able to live in peace and comfort for the rest of your life. But come—you must see my wife."

"And so you've got married since I went away?" said the old man, with a smile. "I thought you would live and die a confirmed bachelor."

"I confess that I did once think so myself," added Thomas, also smiling; "but I wanted a home. A man can't have a home without a wife, you know. But come, you shall see her. I think supper is ready. You won't find her as healthy-looking as some, for she's had much sickness; and then the loss of our children has worn upon her."

"Then you have lost children!" said the uncle, in a low tone.

"Yes—all—three of them."

"I lost mine—all—and wife, too——. But I know how to sympathize with you, Thomas."

The old man wiped a tear from his eye, and then added—"But before we go out, tell me of my little Rosalind. You know I haven't had a letter from you since I left China. Is she alive? Is she well?"

"Yes," returned Thomas; but he spoke nervously, though his uncle did not notice it.

"Oh—thank God for that!" ejaculated Anthony Carper, fervently. "It is strange how my affections have clung to that girl, Thomas. Though she is only my grandchild, and though I have not seen her since I gave her into your hands sixteen years ago—and then she was but an infant—I still love her dearly. She is all that is left of my loved ones. Of my wife and children she is the only representative—the only living memento. Her poor mother was the only child of mine that lived to marry, and even she was cut down before her babe could lisp her name. Aye, in Rosalind all my love—my old home-love—is centred. You have spoken to her of her grandfather often, Thomas?"

"Oh, yes—certainly, uncle."

"And you have taught her to love me, Thomas?"

"Yes, of course, I have?"

Thomas Gondam answered those questions without hesitation; but there was a palpable nervousness in his manner while he did so. Yet the old man did not see it. He was too deeply engaged in his almost childish love for his orphaned grandchild.

"I hope she will love me well, Thomas," the grandfather pursued, "for I have built many castles upon that simple foundation. With Rosalind for my housekeeper I think I can be happy again. She is seventeen now."

"Yes, dear uncle."

"Is she like what her mother was?"

"Very much. But there is the tea-bell, uncle. Come, Martha will be anxious."

Uncle Anthony was duly introduced to the wife of his nephew, and the expression of pity which rested upon her plainly showed that she had his warmest sympathies. The meal passed off quite pleasantly; Martha doing all in her power to please her husband's uncle, and when they arose from the table, Thomas led the way to his own private room up stairs.

"Now, said the old man, after his nephew had dusted a chair for him. "I must come to business, for I wish to be off as soon as possible."

"Off, uncle!" cried Thomas, in surprise.

"Yes; but only for a short time. I must see Rosalind to-night. You wrote me that she lived only four miles from the city."

"Only four," repeated the nephew, vacantly.

"And of course there must be some mode of conveyance."

"Why—ah—yes. That is—we'll fix it somehow."

"So I thought," resumed Anthony Carper, seemingly well pleased with the prospect before him. "And now to our business. You know I wrote you that my affairs were all settled up, and that I had come home with the documents in my possession. And you know, too, that I said I should want you to help me."

"You said you should place"—

"Place all the documents in your hands," interposed the old man, as Thomas stammered and turned his face away. "Exactly, my dear nephew. And that's what I am coming at. You'll pardon me for running away from you so soon; but if you knew how I have held the sweet memory of that infant in my soul—how I have seen her grow to a blushing damsel in my day-dreams, and in my night-dreams—how I have hoped that she, the sole heir of my blood and the sole descendant of my name, should become the light and joy of my home—if you knew all this, you would not wonder at my haste."

"I do not wonder, uncle, nor do I blame you. I rather commend you for it."

"Thank you, Thomas. And now here's the business."

As the old man spoke he drew from his breast-pocket a large pocket-book, which he opened upon the desk.

"You are a broker, Thomas, and of course do much business with all the moneyed institutions."

Thomas admitted that his business relations were extensive with nearly all the great money concerns of the country.

"So I thought," pursued Uncle Anthony; "and consequently, as I wrote you, I shall look to you for help. Now here are drafts and bills of exchange to the amount of a hundred thousand dollars. When I squared up at Calcutta, where my heaviest partner lived, I had my property put into this shape. I thought it the safest and most convenient. Some of these drafts are upon Boston, some upon New-York, and the rest upon Philadelphia. They will all be honored at sight. The bills of exchange you can easily turn into current funds. You have a good safe?"

"Yes—an excellent one," replied the nephew, more nervous than before.

"Then these will be safer with you than with me. If I am gone two or three days—Oh, I hope she will love me. You think she will, Thomas?"

"I know she will," said the nephew, excitedly.

"Bless you! If I should remain with her two or three days, you must be looking for some good and safe investment of my funds."

"I can easily find that, uncle. I do much business in that line. I should be very careful, too. I should feel as though I were dealing for myself."

"I believe you would, Thomas, and I shall let you try your hand at it. So suppose you just make a little minute of these papers, and give me a receipt for them. That will make all clear and straight."

Thomas Gondam moved up to his desk, and the papers were placed before him. He took his pen, but it was some moments before he could compose himself to the work. At length, however, he ventured to write, and finally had the receipt drawn up in full form.

"There," he said, handing it to his uncle, "is all you will need."

"I only want it for a sort of memorandum, Thomas." He ran his eye over the paper, and having found every draft and bill set down, he was satisfied. Why should he suspect Thomas Gondam of dishonesty? He did not. He knew that the broker was his own nephew, and that he had reared and cared for him in childhood; and, reading the laws of love and gratitude from his own heart, he felt sure that Thomas would not deceive him, or wrong him, for worlds. He was a little childish—a very little—and in this light he showed his advanced age more than in any other; but then his childishness showed itself more in his love than in anything else.

"Now, you understand, Thomas," resumed Uncle Anthony, laying his fingers upon the papers, "you must exercise your own judgment, though you need not invest any of it till I see you again. But you can get it all into current funds, and then look around, you know. And, now for Rosalind."

"Ah—uncle, dear—I have just thought," cried the nephew, starting out from a troubled reverie. "There is a stage going out to-night. It leaves at half past six, or seven; I forget which; and it will take you within a few rods of Mr. King's house—it may be a quarter of a mile."

"I can easily walk that, Thomas."

"It is now six," added the nephew, referring to his watch. "We shall have plenty of time."

"Time enough—though I should rather be too early than too late."

"Certainly," said Thomas; and then, after a few moments' hesitation, he continued, in a careful, guarded tone, but which was meant for a very careless one: "You have met with some old friends since you landed in New-York, I suppose?"

"Not one, Thomas. You are the first to welcome me—the first I have seen whom I can remember to have ever seen before."

"Is it possible!" slipped from Mr. Gondam's lips, without any particular expression. His whole mind was upon the next question.

"I don't know much about the dangers of an ocean passage," he said, "but I should think one would need to be very careful who carried so much of value as you brought with you."

"Aha, my boy," chuckled the old man, "I was careful enough, I can assure you. Not a soul, save you—not a soul this side of India—knows whether I have brought home one hundred dollars or one hundred thousand. I have been very careful, I can promise you."

Thomas Gondam arose from his chair and went to the window. Presently he turned, and remarked that they had better be walking up towards the stage office. Uncle Anthony thought so too so they set off together. It was just half-past six when they reached the office, and the stage would leave in half an hour.

"If you have business, Thomas, don't wait for me, for I can pass my time very well over the newspapers here."

"I have some business, uncle—important business—which I ought not to neglect—an appointment—at seven. I shall have time. But I don't like to leave you."

"Don't be a fool, Tom. Go at once. Business first, and pleasure afterwards. Good-night. Give my love to—to— What's your wife's name?"

"Martha."

"O, yes. Give my love to her, and tell her she'll see enough of me ere long. There—I'll be in the first of the week. Good night."

"Good-night, uncle. Take good care of yourself."

And so they parted, and the old man was left alone among strangers. He took up a newspaper, and the first article upon which his eye rested was "A HORRIBLE MURDER." He read it with a shudder, and then let the paper fall upon his knees. The shadows in the street were growing deeper, and the shadows in the smoke-begrimmed stage-office had merged into a pervading duskishness.

"A Horrible Murder!" muttered Anthony Carper to himself.

And from out the evening shadows there fell one upon his soul. It was a dim, strange shapeless shadow; but, beneath the influence of what he had read, it took the form of a dark hand clutching a knife. A cold, clinging shadow it was, and the old man tried to shake it off.

"I hope she will love me," he murmured, bending his thoughts to the one great hope of his old age. "I hope she will love me!"

CHAPTER II.

THE RUSTY HAMMER.

Thomas Gondam made all possible haste back to his own house, and went directly to his private room. He took the drafts and bills from the little trunk into which he had put them, and looked them over. His manner was hurried and excited, and ever and anon he cast his eyes about him, as though some one were near him. When he had run the papers from one hand to the other, he tied them securely together, and put them into the trunk again, and this trunk he locked up in his desk.

"I'll put them in my safe to-morrow," he said, as he started across the floor. "One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars! What does he want of it? How many men live to be as old as he is? Very few—very few. One hundred and fifteen thousand! He oughtn't to have written to me that he would bring home so much. He oughtn't to have written that he should trust me so. The devil wouldn't have got into me if he had kept quiet.

"But it's been in me for a long time, though—for nearly sixteen years." He didn't speak this in words. He only thought it to himself. "For sixteen years the devil has been in me, though not exactly in this shape. And shall I have been possessed of a devil so long, and not reap the benefit now? No!"

This last word Thomas spoke aloud, and with much force, and then he turned from the room. In the lower hall he stopped and put on his hat and overcoat, and then he went into the apartment where his wife sat.

"I am going up to my office, Martha, and shall not be back before nine or ten. I have business there—a man is to meet me—very urgent business—at my office. If any one calls for me you can say I am at my office, but too busy to see any one. Tell them to call to-morrow. What are you looking at? Don't you believe me?"

Mrs. Gondam did not disbelieve him. She looked as she did, because she was surprised and puzzled. It was the first time her husband had ever thought it worth his while to inform her concerning his movements. His habit was to go out and come in—to stay out or stay in—without hinting to her his purpose.

"Certainly I believe you, Thomas," she said, meekly.

"Then you needn't look at me with such an evil eye. I simply told you because—I thought you'd like to know."

"I'm sure I thank you, Thomas—indeed I do."

"I want none of your thanks. I told you where I was going because I thought—perhaps—the man whom I am to see might call here for me. That's all. Now you understand."

And with this Thomas Gondam left the room and left the house; but instead of passing directly out to the street, he went into the little shed back of his dwelling, and after feeling about in the gloom for awhile, he found what he sought. It was a heavy nail-hammer, old and rusty, but yet fit for service. This he put into the side pocket of his inner coat, and then buttoned the outer one snugly over it. After this he left the narrow court, and walked swiftly up the street. The collar of his coat was turned up, and the rim of his hat pulled down. He did not stop at the first stable he came to for he was known there. He passed on until he reached one where he had never before stopped, and here he entered the little office where the man in charge sat.

"I want a team for Brighton," he said. "A good one—a fast one."

The proprietor looked up sharply into the speaker's face, and surveyed him for some moments without speaking.

"Will you let me have one?" Gondam asked, almost angrily.

"But I don't know you, Sir," the keeper said, still surveying his visitor with a searching look.

"Don't know me? Must you know everybody that hires a horse for a few miles' drive?"

"Ah—there you have it, Sir. *Is* it for a *few* miles' drive? I had a horse, only a few months ago, driven off upon the same promise, and I found both him and the driver in Vermont."

"Bah! Do you take me for a thief, Sir? I want your horse to go to Brighton. Do I look like a robber, Sir?"

"O, no—not at all. But still, I'd rather not let you have a horse. It's late."

Thomas Gondam trembled from head to foot. Could it be that his purpose was suspected? Could it be that the Mark already cast its shadow upon his brow! He stepped back and laid the back of his right hand into the palm of his left, and patted them slowly and thoughtfully. Might not his hurried manner, and his turned-up coat-collar, and his turned-down hat, have worked against him?

"Good Sir," he said, very calmly, but somewhat hoarsely, "I am in a great hurry. I have just got news from Brighton that gives me great uneasiness. A near relative of mine is in danger. If you fear that I shall abscond with your team, I will put into your hands the full amount of its value in money. I will do this because I cannot stop to argue the question further."

"Then you have money?" the stable-keeper remarked, and as he did so, he repeated his scrutiny. He evidently saw much in that bloodless face, and in those deep, long crow's-tracks, which had entirely escaped the notice of Uncle Anthony.

"Here," cried Thomas, impatiently, drawing a parcel of bank-notes from his business-like pocket-book. "How much is your team worth?"

"How long did you mean to be gone?" the keeper asked, with more of a business tone; for the sight of the money and the plethoric pocket-book seemed to re-assure him.

"Two hours—perhaps three."

"To what part of Brighton?"

"I don't know exactly. I shall find out when I get there."

"Well—I guess I can accommodate you. No, put up your money. Never mind. But—you looked so— The fact is, Sir, I have to be careful. John!"

A little side door was opened, and the hostler's head made its appearance.

"Going alone, Sir?"

"Yes," said Gondam.

"Put Old Sojer into one of the light buggies. The gentleman is in a hurry. He's a good horse, Sir," the keeper added, after John had gone, "perfectly kind and gentle."

"And will he go fast?"

"As fast as you'll care to drive on a dark night."

"Dark? Will it be dark, think you?"

"Why—bless me—you ain't afraid of the dark, are you?" the man said, noticing his customer's strange manner. "The horse 'll keep the road. It's wide and good to Brighton, you know."

"I am used to it."

"Then you'll go safely."

As the man said this he moved towards the little door, and in passing his customer he hit the back of his hand against something heavy and solid.

"Armed, eh?—A pistol?" he uttered, rubbing his hand.

"A pistol!" shouted Thomas, starting. "No!—Curses on the fellow," he added, as the keeper went out, "why does he look at me so? What does he think I want with a pistol?" And the nephew clasped his hand upon the rusty hammer, as though to assure himself that it could not fall out.

Presently the man reappeared, and informed his customer that the team was ready. The latter looked at his watch, and it wanted five minutes of seven. He leaped into the light wagon and drove quickly off.

"The stage will start in five minutes," he said to himself. "I might get ahead of it, but I won't venture. I'll take another route—a longer one—but safer. If this beast has decent speed I can travel two miles to the coach's one."

Thomas Gondam drove into Court street, but he did not turn towards Brighton. No. He passed down Sudbury-street—across Haymarket square—and over the bridge to Charlestown. Thus far the stage might have been upon his track but here he slipped down by the Navy Yard, and drove out over Chelsea Bridge. As he gained the country beyond Winnisimmet village the sun went down, and ere he began to climb the hills the stars were setting themselves in the dark vault above and about him. Away he drove, at headlong speed, past scattered farm-houses and fragrant orchards, taking no notice of stars or blossoms, and only called from his set thought when some dog more pertinacious than the rest, ran a long distance by the side of his wagon, howling and yelping till the very night grew hideous with the noise. Then the furious driver would turn and curse the brute, and wonder why he was thus followed, and thus howled at.

At length he turned to the right—a mile, or so—and then a long sweep to the left. He crossed the Newbury-port Turnpike, and at the distance of a mile beyond he came to the foot of a hill, where the trees grew thickly, and the light of the stars was shut out. He found an old wood-path, where the farmers hauled their fuel in Winter-time, and having leaped from the wagon, he led the horse in here, far out of sight from the road, and made him fast to a small tree. Then he went back to the highway, and after he had peered cautiously about him, as though he would assure himself that no one was near, he turned into a narrow, dark road that led up the hill. When half way up, the woods were left behind, and the broker came upon the outskirts of a well-cultivated farm.

Upon the crown of the slope stood the farm-house, with its barns and sheds, and as Gondam saw that lights were gleaming from the windows, he hesitated. He did not wish to pass *that* house too near. He did not wish that any inmate of the quiet domicil should see *him* upon that road so late. So he climbed over the wall to the left, and made his way up through the pasture among the barberry bushes. Finally he stopped and looked about him. Upon his right, and below him now, lay the farm-house, and beyond, down this hill and down another, he could see the church-spires of the village, just visible in the dim starlight. Upon his left the hill went higher up, with here and there great oaks looming against the sky—oaks which the thoughtful farmer of a generation passed away had left to give shade to his herd from the heat of the noontide sun, and from the spreading branches of which the children far and near, came to gather sweet acorns. Before him, at the foot of the hill, and quarter of a mile distant, lay the main road to Boston—the road which all the mail-coaches for the North traveled.

Thomas Gondam bent his ear to listen, and he was sure he heard the rumbling of heavy wheels in the distance. The sound was from the south, and the peculiar rattle, unlike that of a baggage team, gave him assurance that it was the stage. He started on down the hill, and soon leaped over the wall into the narrow road again. There were thick hedges of barberry and wild-rose bushes flanking the way here, and presently he stopped and crawled away into the deep shade among the buds and thorns.

The heavy coach came rattling down the hill, and at the foot of it stopped. Time sufficient for an old man to get out elapsed, and then it rolled away again upon the level road. Gondam crouched more closely in his hiding-place and waited. Minutes passed—long, anxious minutes—but he heard no footsteps. More minutes crawled on, and the nephew peered forth from his covert.

"Death! Why don't he come!" he muttered. "Is he so old that he had to rest on such a walk?—Or—has he missed the way? But he couldn't miss it. The driver must have told him the right way."

And yet more minutes passed on and the hidden man was becoming confident that the traveler had missed his way, when a footstep broke upon his ear. It was a slow, measured tread, and the iron-shod staff kept time upon the stones and pebbles which the Spring rains had washed bare in the road. Thomas Gondam clutched the rusty hammer with a nervous grip, and gathered himself more closely beneath the sharp thorns.

The footsteps drew near, and presently the old man passed the covert. The starbeams fell upon the silver locks, and a dim light rested upon the timeworn face. The thin lips moved, and a petition from the earnest soul went up to Heaven:

"I hope she will love me! O—great God grant it! I hope she will! I hope she will!"

Like a cat Thomas Gondam crept from his hiding-place, and with a noiseless tread he advanced to the pebbly track. Then—like a cat still—he leaped forward. There was a heavy blow—another—another—and another—and Anthony Carper lay stark and still in the road. The hushed lips uttered no more prayer—they could utter no curse. The stars looked down, and the beams from their many eyes of light fell upon clots of blood, and upon a lifeless form!

Thomas Gondam drew the body to the greensward, and there he rifled all the pockets. He took everything by which the name of the old man could possibly be learned by those who might find the body, and then he dragged the victim up to the wall, laid the limp form upon its face, and tumbled the stones down upon it. Thus men would think the poor wayfarer fell, and met his death by accident.

The nephew hurried away—over the pasture and over the hill—and when he had led his horse once more to the road, he leaped into the wagon, and drove furiously back towards the city. The rusty hammer—with more than rust on it now—rattled upon the seat and Gondam lifted it into his lap. The dogs came out, and howled and yelled at him again. They followed him long and persistently, and at times he thought they snuffed up the night air as though they scented blood!

Away he drove, holding the rein with quaking hand, and when he stopped at the stable, the horse was reeking with foam. He heeded not the keeper's reproof—he paid, and hurried away, the rusty hammer swinging heavily against his hip at every step.

CHAPTER III.

PLOTTING.

"Are you sick, Thomas?" Martha Gondam asked, on the morning following the events just recorded. They were at the breakfast table.

"Sick!" uttered the husband, looking up. "Why do you ask that?"

"Why—you tremble so—and look so pale—and—and—"

"And what?"

"You groaned and talked so in your sleep last night."

"Pa! Did I talk?"

"Yes."

"What did I say?" Thomas had dropped his knife and fork, and glared at his wife with the look of a frightened fiend.

"I couldn't make out much you said, dear husband."

"But you heard something. Out with it! Don't sit there like a mope! What did I say?"

"You were talking about gold."

"About—GOLD! What did I say about it?"

"I couldn't tell—indeed I couldn't," urged Martha, who had become frightened by her husband's startling manner. "You were saying something about great masses of gold; and once you were driving a horse, and you thought dogs were barking at you, and told them you had no—no——"

"No what?"

"No BLOOD to give them!"

Thomas Gondam turned paler than before, and his frame shook. An angry response was upon his lips, but he kept it back.

"Did I say anything more?" he finally asked, gazing sharply into his wife's face.

"No, Thomas. I awoke you then, for you seemed to be in great pain."

"And I called no names?"

"I didn't hear you call any."

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed Thomas Gondam, with an effort, after he had partially managed to compose himself. "I did not think it would work upon me so. But I had great cause for dreaming, Martha. The man I saw last night—Ah—did any one call for me?"

"No."

"I knew my man didn't call, for he was at the office when I got there. But he has a great plan on foot, and I am to help him. He has land, Martha—*land*. It is LAND we are to work upon. He confided to me alone. He knows my honesty. Why do you look at me so? Don't you believe me? Death! if you doubt my word——"

"I don't, Thomas—indeed I don't."

"You'd better not! By the cross, you'd better not! But we'll make money out of this speculation. I am to put in ten thousand dollars, and in the end we'll realize a hundred thousand!"

"Ten thousand—you can put in?"

"Fool! don't you believe me? Do you think I can't raise ten thousand dollars? Do you suppose I've been digging and scrubbing these years past for nothing? Ana—it's a great speculation!—a wonderful speculation! If the land sells as I think it will I shall be rich. But mind you—not a word of this. I musn't be known in the business. My man will not have it. Even when I am rich, those who buy the land are never to know that I had any hand in the trade. I think you can be secret."

"You know I can, Thomas."

"I know you are a woman."

"And a wife," added poor Martha, imploringly.

"Then prove yourself a true one."

And thus speaking Thomas Gondam started up from the table and left the room. He did not see the tears that came to his wife's eyes, nor did he know of the pang that shot through her heart. He had enough upon his own heart. He ascended to his private apartment, and locked himself in, and then went to his desk. He took out the package of drafts and bills which he had received from his uncle, and having stowed them away in his breast-pocket and buttoned up his coat, he went away. When he reached his office he placed the package in his safe, and locked it up. He sat down at his desk, but he could not write. A foot-fall upon the stairs frightened him; and even the pattering of feet upon the sidewalk below kept him in a continuous tremor.

For three days Gondam remained thus. His hand trembled when he ate, and his heart flew to his throat when any one called upon business. On the morning of the fourth day, when he reached his office, he opened the newspaper, and after searching for some time, his eye fell upon the following paragraph:

"FOUND DEAD—On Sunday morning last a dead body was found by the side of one of the cross-roads south of M—— village. It was that of an old man, who was not known in that region, and nothing was found which could give any possible clue to his name or place of abode. There were several severe bruises upon his head, and it is supposed that, in attempting to climb over the wall, he must have fallen, with part of the wall atop of him. He was buried by the town, and the garments he wore are in possession of the keeper of the poor-house, where they can be seen by any one who may hope to recognize them. The man was slight of frame, with snowy white hair, and not far from eighty years of age."

Thomas Gondam leaped from his chair when he had read this, and clapped his hands with intense satisfaction.

"Safe!" he uttered, with a stamp of the foot. "Safe—safe! Nobody knew him—nobody knew he was in the city! He's under ground, and no mortal tongue can blab! Now I am rich!"

The broker paced up and down the office awhile, and finally put on his hat.

"I think I can do business now," he resumed, rubbing his hands as though preparing for work. "I must get the girl out of the way, for there is no knowing what may come up one of these days. Egad, it's lucky I thought to deceive her as I did; but I ought to have changed her name. Why didn't I think of that with the rest? However, I'll soon have it changed now."

When Thomas Gondam gained the street he walked more like himself than he had done for a few days back, and his step had an emphasis in it, as though he were continually saying within himself, "*I am safe.*" When he stopped it was before a pawn broker's shop, at the dingy windows of which were exposed a few dirty watches, some cheap musical instruments, and a variety of other articles, such as may be usually seen in places of the kind. Gondam entered here, and the tinkling of a bell, which had been hit by the door, soon brought the presiding genius of the place from a back room.

"Ah—Gondam—glad to see you."

"How d'ye do, Ludder?"

"Well," said Ludder; and the two shook hands.

Michael Ludder was a short, thick-set man, with an evil-looking face. He had a round, pumpkin-like head, covered with short, black crisp hair; a pair of sunken eyes, which seemed to be hidden away for the purpose of seeing without being seen; a flat nose wide-spread at the bottom, with the end protruding in a bulb like a cherry; and a large mouth ful of dirty irregular teeth. His face was dark—very dark—rendered so by the beard, which, extending from the throat almost to the eyes, and being black in color, grew so thick and stout that the stubs, even though shaven close seemed to leave no room for skin. As he came more into the light you could see that his eyes were not straight. They had a sidelong twist, which caused him to look very much as does a man who is blind upon one side.

"Ludder, I have business with you," said the visitor, after he had assured himself that they were alone in the little box like office.

"I am glad of that," cried the pawnbroker, with an oath. "I haven't done a bit of business these three days. The last penny I turned was on Saturday night."

"I'll give you a chance now to turn a number of 'em. But let's get out of here. Where's your private room?"

"Right in there," said Ludder, leading the way to the room from which he emerged.

When they were in, and the door shut, they seated themselves, and Gondam commenced.

"Ludder, I know I can trust you."

"Egad—I should think so," replied the pawnbroker, with a meaning smile. "'Pears to me we've both on us got hold enough on each other not to be afraid of trust now. If I should peach—why, there's plenty o' holes through which you could ram me into the jug. And, likewise, *viser-verser*, as the lawyers say. Eh?"

"Yes—I understand," resumed Gondam, made a little nervous by this mention of the "*jug*," for there was a very large "hole" through which he might drop if another living being knew of it. "But I'll trust you, of course. I only spoke——"

"Tut, tut, man! There's a perfect confidence between us. Now go ahead."

"Let's see—your wife is dead?" said Gondam.

"One of 'em is; but I've got a good one left. Patty is with me."

"And who is Patty?"

"That's all I can tell you. She never had any other name. Her mother lives down in Richmond-street and Patty grew up in the gutters. But she's a smart one. She answers every purpose."

"And is she to be trusted?"

"She?—Patty? Gad, I'd trust her with my life?"

"Then I'll come at my business," said Gondam, drawing his chair nearer to his companion, and speaking a little lower. "A little way in the country there is a young girl. She may be in my way. She was left in my care when an infant, and I gave her to a farmer to rear up. He asked me if I should ever want her again. I thought—you know I've got a very respectable head of my own."

"Let you alone for that, old fellow," said Ludder, appreciatingly.

"Well, resumed the other, "the thought struck me that at some time it might be possible that I should want the girl again. I didn't know what property she might have left her—I didn't know what might turn up—so, thinks I to myself, it can't do any harm if it don't do any good; and, moreover, I shall have all the advantage on my side. And I told the farmer that I was the child's uncle, which wasn't a great shot out of the way, seeing that her mother was my own cousin; and I told 'em the little one's parents had both absconded for some especial purpose—what, I didn't know, but rather gave them to understand that 'twas only on account of debt. So, ye see, the girl and her friends think that her parents may be still living."

"But they ain't?" interrupted Michael, interrogatively.

"No—not a bit of it. Her father died before she was born, and her mother died a few months after. She often asks me if I have heard anything from her parents, but I always tell her no. She can't dispute anything that I tell her."

"Well—that's a kind of comfortable beginning," remarked Ludder, attentively.

"Yes," added Gondam, casting his eyes furtively about him. "And now I want you to help me. I don't want her to remain there any longer. I want to get her out of the way."

"Eh? *Out?*" whispered Ludder, laying his finger upon his throat.

"No—*not* THAT!" cried Gondam, quickly, and with a start.

"I'm glad," returned Ludder, in a tone of relief. "I can do some pretty tough things, but not *that!*—I couldn't do that!"

"No. All I want you to do is, to lay claim to her as *your own child!* You can do that. You can keep her safely here, under the cover of paternal authority, until some better disposition can be made of her. She is pretty—very pretty—and it wouldn't be hard to find some sale for her. You understand me?"

Yes—he was understood.

"And you could trust Patty to help you in good faith?"

"Yes."

"Then you'll take her—you'll swear that you are her father?"

Michael Ludder took time to answer this. The girl must be of some importance. She must stand between Gondam and some very desirable object. He was Gondam's friend, bound to him by many ties of strange deeds; but he could not afford to throw away a "chance" for mere friendship.

"I s'pose I could do such a thing," he said, guardedly.

"And of course you will."

"I'll do what's fair."

"So will I," returned Gondam, seeing his companion's drift. "I make nothing at present by the girl's disappearance, and it may never help me to a penny; but I will pay you well."

"Now you begin to talk," cried the pawnbroker, with a sparkle in his crooked eyes.

"Yes—I will pay you well. I will pay you whatever you say it is worth."

"Ah—you know best about that, for the worth is all on your side. You know these sort of things don't come under the head of regular business."

"That's so," said Gondam, after a few moments' reflection. "I understand you, Michael; and I'll make you an offer. I'll give you a hundred dollars when the girl is safe beneath your roof; and I'll give you fifteen dollars a week as long as you keep her. What say you to that?"

Had Michael Ludder been asked in the first place if he would take any girl for such a consideration, he would have most unhesitatingly answered yes but he had had time for reflection. His friend had made a liberal offer. Wouldn't it be well to get a little more if he could? The proposition struck him very favorably.

"Why," he replied, thoughtfully; "I must say that for an ordinary affair your offer would be a noble one; but——"

"You want more."

"Not if you can't afford it, Gondam. But—now—I'd kind o' thought—ye see I'm rather hard up just now—that about *two* hundred when ye fetched her, and then, say—*twenty* dollars a week, while you wanted me to keep her. You know 'taint a very easy job; and if I do it, I mean to do it up brown."

Well, Michael, be it as you say. I'll pay your price. And now, when will you be ready for her?"

"Just when you bring her."

"And you know Patty will be true?"

"I'll swear for her."

"Then it's all right. I'll have her here as soon as possible. Mind you—her name is Rosalind."

"But where shall I tell her we've been all this time?" asked Ludder, with commendable solicitude.

"I was coming to that, for these things must be all arranged before-hand."

And thereupon Thomas Gondam laid down more fully the plans to be followed. He instructed his accomplice in all that was necessary to a thorough accomplishment of the business, and then they went into the front office.

"I'll have her here to-morrow evening, if possible," said Thomas; "so you may prepare to receive her."

"I'll be ready—never fear."

Upon this Gondam left the place, and turned once more towards his office. His plans were working well. In the dazzle of the gold heap he saw before him he lost sight for the while of the dark spirit he had conjured up. And in the thought of safety which had come over him—safety from detection is a great crime—he forgot for a time the Eye that never sleeps.

On the following day, in the afternoon, Thomas Gondam hired another team—this time nearer home, and again he was on the road to the country. He carried no rusty hammer now; but he carried a smooth, lying, hypocritical tongue instead!

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PIKANESER, BEUTLER, OEHRLEIN, DUBREUIL
and CARL FORMES.

The HUGUENOTS will be succeeded by Mr. Fry's LEONORA, after which the Opera will close in consequence of the concerts of
MONSIEUR MUSARD,
whose speedy arrival, as well as that of his celebrated solo player, is daily expected.

On Saturday—CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.
SEMIRAMIS.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, GASSIER, LABOCETTA, DUBREUIL.

The sale of seats for "Semiramis" commences on Friday.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Third time and
TRULY EXHILERATING SUCCESS,
of another brilliantly beautiful and
THOROUGHLY ORIGINAL AMERICAN DRAMA,
Prepared expressly for this American Museum, by an American author, Mr. H. Watkins, Esq., from
EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN MATERIALS.
The celebrated LEDGER STORY, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, being a
SOUL-THRILLING AND ABSORBING ROMANCE
Of the Rappahannock—time, 1766 to 1770—and entitled the
BRIDE OF AN EVENING;
OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
It has been presented only after
WEEKS OF CAREFUL PREPARATION,
and studied rehearsal in a manner that reflects the highest credit upon all the artistes interested in it, and with an UTTER RECKLESSNESS OF EXPENSE,
that it may readily be perceived could have an eye to nothing but
THE MATCHLESSLY PERFECT PRODUCTION
of every portion of this grand scenic illustration of a most interesting portion of the history of our country.
HUNDREDS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE
witnessed it on Wednesday last, its first production, and all, in a burst of eloquent enthusiasm, pronounced it
PEERLESS IN ITS STIRRING EFFECTS,
while their admiration knew no bounds for the NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES, &c., prepared expressly to place it before the public. It will be repeated
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 11 and 12,
In the EVENINGS at 7 o'clock,
the new and exciting drama of
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING;
OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
A ROMANCE OF THE RAPPAHANOCK,
in five acts. Time, 1766 to 1770.
Godfrey Farquier Dulanie a young student..Mr. Watkins
Miss Honora Paule, a young Heiress...Mrs C. Howard
Ernest Heine.....................Mr. Chas. Carroll
Col Shannon, J Bridgeman; Dr. Henry Hawe, H. Ryner; Agnes Darke, Miss Melissa; Mad. Auderly, Mrs. Fitzgerald; Jessamine Miss Partington.
The rest of the characters by the rest of the company.
AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock, the beautiful drama of THE LOST SON, excellently cast and performed.

The inimitable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America; the Happy Family, &c. all to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

GREAT TRIUMPH OF JESSIE BROWN.
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, representing the arrival of
GENERAL HAVELOCK.
Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
as Jessie Brown in the great original play, in three acts, founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by
MR DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who appears as Nena Sahib.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama in three acts.
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Written by Dion Bourcicault, Esq., author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."
New scenery by Messrs Riviere and Isherwood.
The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bittoor...Mr D Bourcicault.
Achmet his Valkeel..................Mr Grosvenor.
Randal McGregor, Capt. in the 78th Highlanders.................Mr. Lester.
Geordie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment...........Mr. A H Davenport.
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment...................Mr. Blake.
Sweenie, private 32d Regiment.......Mr. T B Johnston.
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment..........Mr. Sloan.
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment,
Subadars, Sepoys Hindoos, Rockahburdar, Feroshes, and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell........................Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children...Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant.........Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice.................................Mrs Allen.
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS,
with which this intensely interesting and exciting drama concludes arouses the audience to the greatest enthusiasm. This scene has been called for twice and thrice each night, amidst an excitement never equalled.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

REAR-ADMIRAL MOHAMMED PASHA, SUITE, AND COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION, will positively visit the Theatre
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 10,
when will be performed Buckstone's Drama of
GREEN BUSHES;
OR, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
Connor O'Kennedy.....................Mr. H. F. Daly
George....Mr Stoddart | Jack Gong.....Mr. Peters
Grinnidge....Mr. Jefferson | Murtogh.......Mr Martin
Dennis.......Mr. Burnett | Dartois.......Mr. Duncan
Miami, Huntress of the Mississippi, Madame St Aubert ...Miss Laura Keene
Nelly O'Neill, (with song and dance)..Miss Polly Marshall
Geraldine......................Virginia C. Howard
Tigertail......................Mrs H. B. Phillips
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
Diggory.....Mr. Jefferson | Lavina.Mrs T B Johnston
Aldwinkle.....Mr. Burnett | Georgina..Mrs. H. B. Phillips
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.............................Sole Lessee.
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THURSDAY EVENING,
LAST NIGHT but two of the GREAT ARTISTS,
LOUISE TOURNIAIRE,
JAMES MELVILLE
Fourth appearance of Madame Tourniaire's horse KIEL. Reappearance of E. W. PERRY. Miss IDA, the beautiful Equestrienne in a new act.
With other splendid entertainments.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the celebrated Drama, entitled
WEALTH AND WORTH.
After which the Pantomime of the
MAGIC TRUMPET.
Clown.............................Mr. G. L. Fox.
To conclude with the Drama of
HAWK THE HIGHWAYMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, 1858,
Will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, the celebrated Tragedy entitled
THE GAMESTER.
Mr Beverly...Mr. Eddy | Mrs Beverly..Miss Alice Grey
To be followed by the drama, in three acts, entitled
MISERY OF THE FERRY.
To conclude with the new drama, entitled
THE SKELETON WITNESS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

NYE'S GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets 50.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS'S THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE, will be given at Spingler Institute, on
SATURDAY, March 13 at 1 o'clock P. M.
Mr Bergmann, having returned to New York, will resume his place, which has kindly been filled during his absence by Mr Brannes.
Schumann's Second Grand Sonata, a Quartet by Beethoven and a Trio by J. C. Louis Wolf will be played.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Single subscriptions to the remaining four Matinées, $3. Subscriptions received at the door, and at the music stores of C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, and Schuberth & Co.

AMUSEMENTS

GUSTAV SATTER'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
Will take place at the Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, THURSDAY NIGHT, March 11, at 8 o'clock assisted by
HENRIETTA EBEN, the distinguished Soprano,
Miss JENNY TWITCHELL,
the favorite Boston Contralto,
(Her first appearance in New-York,)
EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER,
the celebrated Violinist,
ROBERT GOLDBECK, the eminent Pianist.
Tickets, $1 each, may be at the Music Stores of Schuberth & Co. C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, Wm. Hall & Son, and Firth, Pond & Co., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
For particulars, see small bills.
The second Concert will take place on THURSDAY, March 18, at Mozart Hall.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the Iron, hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS ENTRY clerk, assistant bookkeeper, receiving or stock clerk, in a dry goods or cloth house, by a young man of ample experience in either capacity, who can produce first-rate recommendations, and would take a small salary. Address H. G., *Times* Office.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. City reference. Address R. B., *Times* office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle aged Protestant man of good experience; understands the duties of a waiter in all its branches, and can make himself otherwise useful. No objection to City or country. Has the best of references. Address, for three days, J. B., at No. 369 Bowery, S. ROCCO.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 822 Broadway, corner 12th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., care of Charles S. Coxhead, saddler, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as porter or waiter, has the best of recommendations; also by a mother and daughter, and would like to serve in one family. Can be seen at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of references. Address H. P. S., *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector agent or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., *Times* office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—FARMER—A MAN AND HIS WIFE desire places he understands farming generally, is a careful hand over horses and cattle, is willing to make himself useful; his wife is a good thorough house servant, can cook wash, and iron, bake and milk, or is willing to take entire charge of the dairy; both will try to please, and study the interest of their employer. Distance or location no object. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience at greenhouse and grapery flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Scotchman, over 20 years in the United States, with a wife, (no children;) acquainted with dairy; the man experienced in all parts of horticulture. Good references given. Address J. M., at *Times* Office, or at New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A PLACE AS farmer to take charge of a farm on shares or wages; was six years in his last place; left at his own request; farmed some time in the western part of this State; can get the best of reference. Call at No. 54 Duane st., or address P. F., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR porter in a store by a trustworthy, competent man; understands the two capacities. Character will stand the strictest investigation. Can be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address J. M. C., Box No. 800, Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 878 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—HERDSMAN.—ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY and practically competent with thorough bred horned cattle. Also, a FARMER wanted; a thorough practical man. Both parties may address for three days, EXPERIENCE, at the *Times* Office, stating terms, family, religion and references.

WANTED—A GARDENER; A MARRIED MAN without family preferred, to do the usual work of a small place about two miles from the City; must understand the management of kitchen-garden, &c. Address Box No. 11, Hoboken Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER IS IN WANT OF A situation—one who thoroughly understands his business, green house plants, &c English—aged 30. Has good recommendations. Address P. P. GARDENER, *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., *Times* office, for two days.

TEACHERS.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term Special advantages in French painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 a year Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT AS teacher wanted by a young married man, educated in Europe for a teacher, and having more than three years' experience in America. He teaches Mathematics, Drawing, and all the English branches usually required in schools He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, can give satisfactory references, and would have no objections to any healthy part of the South or West. Address L M R, care of Charles Frankel, Esq., No. 144 South 8th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIence in teaching desires to make an engagement either in a private family or school, in or about the City of New York. She is thoroughly qualified to instruct in all the branches of an English education. French, music drawing &c. Satisfactory references can be given. Address TEACHER, R. Carter & Brothers, Publishers, No 530 Broadway.

HOME—A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESPECTAbility desires a comfortable home in a quiet family in Brooklyn In return, she will educate the children in all the usual branches, including music and French. Address A. B. Z., *Times* office.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE 60 horse power engine, with or without boilers; is very strongly proportioned, and is one of the best finished engines in the City. It has a cut off, a band fly-wheel 14 feet in diameter, by 20 inch face weighing about 6 tons, all in perfect order; has only been used on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. A duplicate of the above can be seen running at No 418 Water-st. Also, one finished engine, 11 inch bore by 2 feet stroke, with band fly wheel and everything complete; has been used but 1 month, and is now in perfect order.
C. & R. POILLON, No. 234 South-st.

COPYIST.—A LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRcumstances is desirous of obtaining employment as a copyist. A line, addressed COPYIST, left at the office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a gentleman's family, by a middle aged Protestant lady; is a member of the Episcopal Church; will be found fully competent and experienced in housekeeping; would be a very suitable person to take charge of a widower's family; the best of reference given as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived many years; a pleasant country home preferred. Address where an interview may be had, to E. M. C., Box No. 1,361 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City reference for either of the above capacities. Address No. 85 4th-st., one door from Perry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPErienced and respectable girl, as first-class chambermaid and waitress or children's nurse; will be found kind and obliging in her disposition; thoroughly understands her duties in either department; respectful and neat, and produces the highest testimonial. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. N. B.—Can do up ladies' fine clothes in the finest style.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and to attend growing up young ladies She works well with her needle, understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of hair dressing; is a Protestant and can be highly recommended. Call for three days at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Protestant young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker; understands the cooking of all kinds of meats, poultry, game soups and pastry; is also an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as thorough cook, either in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Has excellent recommendations for being a faithful, industrious and honest woman. Also, by a good German girl for housework of all kinds. Apply in the German Department at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended middle-aged woman, a situation. Is a thorough cook, a first-class washer and ironer, efficient in her business, is a steady person, of good moral character, reliable and truthful, and knows how to appreciate a good home. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle, will do the baby's washing and mending, will go with a lady in the country for the Summer; wages $6 Also, a cook and laundress; does up linens in style, makes excellent bread; wages $6 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls in City or country; one a good cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and plain pastry; is a competent laundress; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are willing and obliging, (well recommended.) Apply No. 307 Bowery. Wages moderate.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY ACTIVE willing girls; one can do good plain cooking, and makes good bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a very neat chambermaid or nurse They will be found careful, and anxious to please; have good reference. Would go to the country. A good home more than wages wanted. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable American Protestant woman, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has had unqualified experience, and is in every respect competent and capable. No objection to make herself useful in the light work; is of religious principles Can furnish the highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced young woman; is a good cook and is willing to assist with washing and ironing, and can do the baking of a private family. Good City reference; four years in her last place Call for two days at No 115 East 24th st., between the 2d and 3d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and has lived in the best of families, and can give the best of reference. Also, by a young woman as waitress; have lived together. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 East 11th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation, as first class cook; understands her business in all its branches Has the best of City references Apply at No. 121 West 30th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., till suited. No objections to go a short distance in the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and chambermaid, and fine washer; she understands the care of children, works well with her needle, and can be highly recommended. Can be seen for three days, at No. 297 Avenue A, second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN SEAMSTRESS AND milliner, a suitable situation in a private family; she is experienced in all kinds of needlework; can give good City references; speaks English; is of a kind and pleasant disposition; willing to make herself useful. Call at No 163 Broome st., in the Candy store for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECtable young woman; is a first class cook and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; can make all kinds of soups and desserts; would assist with the washing, if required. Best of City reference, Call at No. 60 West Washington place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork; is capable of taking charge of fine washing if required, or to assist in washing. Can be well recommended by her present employer; would prefer going into the country. Apply at No. 11 West 16th st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, (Protestant,) a situation as nurse to an invalid lady or to children She has been accustomed to the care of birth for some time. Can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth. Can give most satisfactory references. Can be seen at No. 28 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing, if required Can give best of City reference. Call No 73 West 20th st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 109 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

A LADY WHO IS HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and educated, desires a situation in a widower's family, either to instruct children or to superintend the domestic affairs of his household; salary no object. Address C. M. A., Box No. 3 167 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND TIDY German girl, with excellent references, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well. Will go in the country. Call at No. 172 12th-st., 3d floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 244 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first-class cook, understands all kinds of pastries, meats, game, and soups; best of City reference. Can be seen at No 137 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the furniture store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, is an excellent baker, and understands her business well. The best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., rear house second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No 51 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; would do general housework. Reference given from her last place Call at No. 205 Columbia-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; would assist in anything required. Has got good reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 103 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a person of experience in the care of children from their birth to more mature years. City reference most satisfactory. Can be seen at No. 182 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days, top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE French Canadian girl as a French cook. Call at No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., in the rear, room No. 5, up stairs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as nurse or chambermaid. Has two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 44 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, a few gentlemen's washing to take at her own house; satisfactory City reference will be given Apply at No. 68 Lispenard st., in the shoe store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and take care of children. Excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 East 16th-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE [illegible]-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M., or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—STORES NOS. 173, 175 AND 175½ Grand-st., in the new buildings corner Grand and Baxter sts.; also, the upper part of said building, consisting of large show room on second floor, about 50 feet square, and three upper floors, well calculated for light manufacturing business; also, a good light basement. Rent moderate and immediate possession given. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, 150 Canal-st., cor. Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPLENDID BUILDing No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.; is in first-rate condition and well adapted for a banking-house and offices or hotel, and is ready for immediate occupation; can be seen from 11 to 3 o'clock; to a good and responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 107 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 48 Cortlandt-st., occupied for the clock business Also, the second, third and fourth floors of Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt st Also, the third and fourth floors of Nos 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., next to Cortlandt st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock. PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE TWO AND A HALF STORY, MODern improved brick house, in West 12th-st., near 6th-av., for $600 per annum. Rooms complete with gas and furniture, which will be sold for $1,000 cash, though it cost exceeding 50 per cent. additional. House and furniture must go together. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C W. Houghton, Esq To a good tenant that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE DWELLINGhouse No. 208 Fulton-st., corner of Pineapple, for a first-class boarding-house. It has thirty rooms, all in good order, painted throughout last Spring, and the parlor and dining-room papered Rent low to a good tenant. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. For terms, inquire of C. HADDEN, No. 24 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH gardens, stable, coach house, and pasture-grounds, if desired, in a healthy location and complete order, in the town of Fishkill, Dutchess County—in the neighborhood of good fishing, gunning, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAMpower, at No. 13 Mercer-st.

Rooms for drill and meetings at No. 600 Broadway.

Also a neat cottage, with grounds beautifully laid out, at Port Richmond, Staten Island. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 488, 490 and 493 Broadway.

$450.—TO LET, A HOUSE WITH ALL the modern improvements, such as gas baths, range, hot and cold water all through; gas fixtures all complete Inquire on the premises, No. 97 West 40th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or of D DORITY, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—THOSE TWO FIRST-CLASS THREEstory and attic houses Nos. 8 and 9 Lamartine-place, West 29th st. opposite Lamartine Park, between 8th and 9th avs., with all modern improvements and gas fixtures. Rent $750. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 245 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—WITH CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXtures, No. 64 East 22d st.—3-story, Croton and gas in each story, 3 rooms deep. Oil cloths and carpets will be sold low Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 1 o'clock. Rent $1,000 to a private family only.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, with the modern improvements, No. 163 Lexington-av., near 31st st. Price moderate, terms easy. If rented, $800 for present ensuing year. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, No. 231 Pearl st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY DWELLING houses with all the modern improvements The first and second floors of house No 35 King-st., with gas and Croton water. Also other small apartments to let Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, rear of No 29 King-st.

TO LET—ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE, PART OF A first-class house, to a small genteel family Apply at No 158 Lexington-av., between 30th and 31st sts, or at the Marble Works of W. & J. YOUNG, corner 2d-av. and 20th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 12 WEST 21st st The owner about going to Europe will let his house to a private family only, for one year from the 1st of May. Inquire at No. 6 Maiden-lane, or from 12 to 3 P. M. at the house.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—FIVE MINutes' walk from the ferry, a first-class brown-stone front English basement house; rent $600. Inquire of CHARLES WILSON, No. 17 South 10th st., or of ROBERT DILLON, No. 30 Burling slip, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE first-class house No 320 4th st., west of and near Broadway. The gas fixtures go with the house, unfurnished To be let only to a private family. Inquire at No. 14 East 23th-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF NO 83 EAST 30th-st.; 5 rooms on the second floor, 1 hall bedroom on the second floor and back basement Rent $300. Gas and bath. Can be seen from 11 to 1 o'clock and from 3 to 5 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, THE second floor, back basement and one room in attic of house No 49 Charlton st., between Varick and Macdougal sts Range, bath, hot and cold water. Inquire at No. 62 Fulton-st., in the store, Rent $300.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment house No. 286 West 20th st., modern built, and includes gas fixtures. Rent $650 to a desirable tenant. May be seen from 2 to 5 P. M. J. & W. DENHAM, No. 124 8th av.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 183 CLINTON-ST. BROOKlyn Is in first-rate order; parlor walls frescoed; mirrors from ceiling to floor, which may be left in the house if desired; gas throughout; has always been occupied by the owner. Rent $600. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE first-class houses No 83 Montague place No. 78 Pierrepont-st., No 78 Nassau-st., and 4-story brick, corner Hicks and Orange sts. Apply to CORNING, BENTO & CO, No. 84 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—SMALL HOUSE NO. 25 WEST 21ST ST., rent $400. House and store (4-story) No. 537 6th-av., rent $500, a good situation for a bakery, has an oven. Large floors No 1,102 Broadway, suitable for lecture or church purposes. Apply as per bills.

BUILDING LOTS, WITH A LIBERAL building loan, for sale, in Brooklyn; suitable for genteel class of houses, being well situated on Hicks st., and in a good neighborhood. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story, front room.

TO LET.—TWO FLOORS IN A GENTEEL HOUSE on Murray hill will be let to a small family at a very low price For full particulars, address A B, Box No. 4,138, Post Office.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 107 FULton-st., running through to Ann-st. Rent $1 200. Also, the third loft of No 107 Fulton-st. Rent $275. Apply to A. H. LOWERY, No 121 Front-st.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A DESIRABLE house in Eldridge-st.; gas, chandeliers in parlors, fine cellar, &c Rent $325. Address JOHN KEELER, Box No. 2,275 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO 105 Leroy-st., near Hudson. Possession given the 1st of April, if required. A small family of grown persons preferred. For farther particulars, apply at 755 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO 260 FULTON-STREET, opposite Washington Market; terms made satisfactory to a good tenant. Apply to S. H. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front st.

TO LET—THE TWO FIRST CLASS DWELLINGS Nos. 84 and 90 West 25th-st., near 6th av., having all the modern conveniences Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery

TO LET—TWO FIRST CLASS NEW STORES AND basements Nos 245 and 247 Canal-st. Rents low to good tenants. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, A LARGE room well-lighted, corner of Broadway and Broome-st.; entrance in Broome-st. Apply next door in the silver store of WM. GALE.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS WYATT, No. 158 Mercer-st.

NO. 554 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE—The upper part of the building No. 554 Broadway. Inquire on the premises, or of N. THURSTON, No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 7 EAST THIRtieth-st.; three-story brown-stone front, with all modern conveniences. Address Box No. 3,702 Post-Office.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. L. HALL, on premises.

TO GROCERS.—TO LET OR LEASE, THE SPAcious store and basement northwest corner 6th-av. and 21st-st. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 10 West 35th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, PART OF HOUSE No. 232 Clinton st. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING HOUSES, FINISHED with all the modern improvements:
No. 194 East 20th st., brown stone, English basement. Rent $650.
No. 182 East 19th-st., 3 stories and basement. Rent $725.
No. 127 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.
No. 129 East 20th-st., English basement, 3 stories. Rent $750.
No. 177 East 13th st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $900.
No. 296 2d-av., English basement. Rent $900.
No. 17 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st. Rent $1,000.
No. 160 East 14th-st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,800.
No. 162 East 14th st., 4 stories and basement. Rent $1,000.
No. 146 East 13th-st., English basement Rent $1,100.
Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—PART OF THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 60 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.: two large rooms and bedroom, two large pantries, bath and water-closet room, on second floor; two rooms on third floor and front basement Rent $350 None but first class tenants need apply. Can be seen from 9 to 12 o'clock.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THE SECOND story, consisting of four rooms and bath-room, and part of third story, of house No. 183 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.; contains all the modern improvements.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE village of Barnegat, N. J., a large and new dwelling house containing 15 rooms, built in the most modern style, with about two acres of land, out-buildings and fences all new; also, a large storehouse, with over half an acre of land, within 200 feet of the dwelling house, situated in the best part of the village, and an excellent stand for a country store; the present owner has sold from $20,000 to $25,000 worth of goods a year, mostly for cash, at good profits; location healthy; plenty of gunning, fishing and sea bathing; daily line of stages to connect with the cars at Freehold and Mount Holly, and sailing vessels weekly to New-York Terms easy, and possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of JAMES S. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—ONE OF the finest residences on Broad-st., opposite one of the public parks, having a south and west front. The house is new, and finished in the best and most substantial manner. It is large and commodious, containing 13 finished rooms, besides kitchen, wash-room and cellar; has all the modern improvements, steam heaters, with registers, gas, water, &c.; in short, it is one of the most desirable residences in the city. It is within five minutes' walk of the New-Jersey Railroad Depôt. Lot 77x150 feet. Will be sold worth the money. Inquire of
KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st.,
Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO DWELLINGS IN the City of Newark, N. J., convenient to the Market-st. dépôt, Nos. 115 and 117 Macwhorter-st.; three story and basement, containing 12 rooms, with gas and fixtures, a bath-room, marble mantles, a two story piazza, vault, &c., with well on line between houses No 115, a two-story and attic, dining-room and kitchen in rear, containing 11 rooms, gas and fixtures complete. Price $6,000; 15 per cent. cash, the balance on mortgage; or, if leased, $300 for No. 117, and $250 for No. 115. Also, a store suitable for the drug business, will be leased low. Inquire of W. REID GOULD, No. 158 Nassau-st., or of D. H. FISHENON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE THREEstory and basement brown-stone-front house No. 400 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins, Brooklyn; has gas, bath supplied with hot and cold water, and other modern improvements; is newly painted throughout, and in complete order, and one of the healthiest locations in Brooklyn. Will be exchanged for a small cottage house. Apply on the premises, or at No. 81 Worth-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS three-story, high basement house, in 49th-st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep 21x52, lot 100; 8th av cars start within 140 feet of the house, Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $4,500 $5,000 can remain on mortgage, Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, NICELY FINISHed house, No. 190 West 36th-st., near 8th-av. Price $4,000. Also, a 4-story, first-class house No 192 West 38th st., newly furnished with all the latest improvements such as hot and cold water, range, gas, bells, speaking tubes, &c., complete. Price $6,000. Terms half cash, balance on bond and mortgage, to suit the purchaser. Apply to E. HUNT, No. 194 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST TROY, N. Y., about 22 acres of land, well calculated for residences, or for manufacturing purposes, being mostly on high ground, near the Erie Canal and Hudson River, and near the business part of the village This property will be sold at a bargain. For maps and further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or FRANCIS MORGAN, 11 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front English basement house, on the north side of 17th-st., No 148, between 1st and 2d avs., opposite Stuyvesant-square. The house is 18x55 feet, with bay window and all the modern improvements Two thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to J. S. COCKS, next door.

$10,000.—EIGHT HOUSES AND LOTS for sale on Lexington av., corner of 41st-st., brown stone front, high stoop, finished in best manner. Also, a farm of 160 acres, Rockland County, Clarkstown; stock if desired; old line of stages passes daily to and from Nyack. Also 6 lots on 57th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire Lexington-av. houses.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—NEW, THREEstory high-stoop house, neatly finished, with all modern improvements, a good yard, well calculated for a genteel family, No 153 39th st., between 2d and 3d avs; middle house in a new block. Possession given at any time, and rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 155, next door.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL-BUILT THREEstory brick house, built expressly for the owner, No. 251 State-st., Brooklyn two blocks from railroad, with gas, &c; lot 25 by 100; or part to let: also the house No 350 Atlantic-st. Apply to W. W. WETMORE, No. 21 Old-slip, or No. 104 Duane-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and counter-cellar high stoop house and lot, No. 185 East 24th st., with all the modern improvements, built in the best manner; house 20 by 46 feet, lot half the block. $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Will be sold at a very low price. Apply to G. FOUNTAIN, No. 183 East 20th st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT brown-stone front house No. 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av The house is finished in the most substantial and best manner. Terms liberal—price moderate. Apply on the premises, or at No. 180 East 21st st.

FOR SALE—THE MODERN HOUSE NO. 88 West 27th-st; price $8 000; also, lot on 28th-st., near 6th-av.; price $3,500; also, 160 acres of land in Marshall County, Ill., would be traded; also, 6 acres of land on Staten Island. SAM'L EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE.—A THREE STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York *Times* Office.

STORE PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The valuable house and store No 348 Main-st. best business part of the city, will be sold cheap. Apply at SHERMAN'S, No. 142 Washington-st., Hoboken, or R. C. ANDRUS, Poughkeepsie, opposite the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY, STONE FRONT, high-stoop house No 45 West 24th-st., near Madison-square; 21x55 feet all the way up lot, 98.9; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Price $14 000; $10,000 may remain. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A NEAT BRICK HOUSE, BARN AND two lots, situated in 81st st., between 3d and 4th avs. Joint width of lots, 42 feet; depth 102 feet 2 inches. House contains all the modern improvements. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick front house, No. 23 Charles st., (Warren-place,) in good order, with all the modern improvements. House 20x40; lot 80 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE—ON FAIRMOUNT-AV., BERGEN, N. J., a two-story house, with extension, and about ½ acre of ground, near Reformed Dutch and Presbyterian Churches. Apply on premises, or of R. C. LOESCH, No. 160 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE, A BARGAIN.—A FOUR story house on 35th-st., well built, having gas and croton throughout, will be sold for $6,500, on easy terms. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO 109 ORCHARD st.; house 22x32, lot 87 ft. 6 in. by 25 ft. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of N. P. LASARTE, Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., under Citizens' Bank.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS, situated in 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., north side It would be a good investment. Apply to B. SILLICK, 86th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M and 2 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

CITY LOTS WANTED IN NEW-YORK.—About 7,000 feet of land within two miles of the Battery for manufacturing purposes. A corner lot is preferred on account of light. Apply to E. J. BEACH, No. 15 Nassau st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL dwelling-house and lot, pleasantly located in the eastern part of the City, above Grand and below 14th sts, and not east of Orchard-st., or 1st-av. Price not to exceed $5,500; part cash will be paid. Address BENEDICT, Box No. 2 211 Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—PART OF A HOUSE IN A genteel neighborhood, first or second floor with gas. Rent about $200—above 20th-st. preferred. Address for two days, SMITH, box No. 1,379, Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A HOUSE IN THE UPper part of the City, below 20th-st., and between 3d and 7th avs. Rent not to exceed $700. Address W., Box No. 2,243.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1¾ miles from Chestnut st. depôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

TO LEASE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, CONsisting of a dwelling of moderate size, in excellent condition, convenient and pleasantly situated; also, barn, with carriage house, wood house, &c. and 3½ acres land comprising an orchard of excellent fruit, meadow, &c., situated in the town of Westport, Conn., about one mile from the railroad dépôt. The furniture contained in the house is nearly new and will be disposed of if wanted on favorable terms. For particulars, inquire at No. 82 Front-st., office, up stairs.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AT NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, 300 yards from the ferry, a large stone family mansion, delightfully situated on the heights, complete with hot and cold water, furnace, bath room, water closets, store rooms, with stables, coach and chicken houses peach orchard and other fruit, large kitchen and flower garden with pleasant woodland walks lawn, avenues, and scenery unsurpassed; twenty-five minutes' sail from New-York For further particulars, apply to J. A. SNEDEN, No. 74 Beaver-st., up stairs

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—An elegant house at South Yonkers, about ¾ mile from Riverdale Station; having 18 rooms and cupola on roof, commanding an extensive view of the interior country A fine spring of water, never failing, furnishes the house throughout also supplies the stables. There are two acres of ground, and a well arranged barn, carriage house, and rooms suitable for sleeping apartments for servants Shrubbery and fruit trees around the house Terms will be made easy. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No 442 8th-av.

GENEVA.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DEsirable residences in the village of Geneva, eligibly situated on the banks of Seneca Lake. The premises comprise nearly three acres of land, with a garden and orchard of excellent fruit. The house is commodious and convenient, with gas in every room. Will be sold on favorable terms or exchanged for property in New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 36 Wall-st.

TO LET—COTTAGES ON STATEN ISLAND—TWO very desirable cottages on the South shore, Clifton; one is in Livingston place, the other is known as the Stone Cottage. For particulars, apply to MILLIKIN & GAMBLE, No. 28 Beaver-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn wagon house, corn-crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city For particulars, inquire of JAMES D. ACKERMAN, corner of 2d st. and Bowery; of SMITH D. BELLOWS, No. 48 Marion st., or of PETER I. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM OF 115 ACRES—3 miles north of Trumansburg, in the County of Seneca, N. Y., situated on the west side of Cayuga Lake, having a very commanding view of the same. There are on the premises a large two story house, good barn and shed, all in good repair; a large orchard of good fruit, and a never-failing spring of water near the door. The farm gently slopes to the east without hill or dale, and not a rod of waste land on the premises. Possession given the 1st April, and terms of payment made easy. For particulars, inquire of L. D. BRANCH, No. 148 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, or of ORVIS PAGE, Trumansburg, New-York.

LAND FOR SALE NEAR TARRYTOWN. —The advertiser, owning a large farm in the above vicinity is desirous of selling a portion of it to secure desirable neighbors He offers any quantity from 10 to 75 acres on very easy terms A portion of the land affords fine views of both the North and East Rivers. The advertiser lives on the place, and does business in New-York. Fancy prices not expected. Address, for one week, TARRYTOWN, *Times* office.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET.—CONSISTS of a comfortable house stable, &c., and about 30 acres of first rate land; is situated back of Irvington, Westchester County in a very healthy neighborhood; has a small river running through it. If not sold soon, will be let with any portion of the land desired. Apply at No. 108 Chambers-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next term opens April 1. with experienced Professors, full cabinets and apparatus spacious gymnasium, and surpassingly salubrious and beautiful location; it claims to offer very rare advantages. For other information, address the Principals, Revs. C. V. SPEAR, and J. R. BOYD.

A LADY, THE PUPIL OF THE FIRST European masters, who has devoted years exclusively to the study of music, offers her experience and knowledge to those desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the "piano." $10 per quarter. French and English taught if desired. Address Miss RANDALL, Brooklyn Post-Office.

CHEAP PRIVATE LESSONS TO PREPARE GENTLEMEN PRACTICALLY FOR ANY KIND OF BUSINESS IN A SHORT TIME.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 669 Broadway, will give a full unlimited course in book-keeping, writing and arithmetic for $25, or a special course for $10. Apply immediately to secure private desks on these terms.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIenced in teaching, some pupils to instruct in English, French, German, Italian, and drawing. Unexceptionable references given. Address G. M. S., box No. 3,805 Post office, New-York.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$2 PER MONTH, OR $5 PER QUARTER—"St Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway, by Monsieur JOSEPH From the very first lesson pupils read, translate and answer in French to the questions addressed.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND University who is a thorough French scholar, would like to give private lessons in Latin, Mathematics or French. Address D J. B., *Times* office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Also, a class for little boys. No. 4 West 37th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UP THE MEDITERRANEAN.
PLEASURE VOYAGE,
BY STEAMER ERICSSON,
A. B. LOWBER, Commander.
The ERICSSON will leave New-York on Saturday, May 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the above voyage, stopping a given number of days at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Constantinople, Athens and Naples.
Full steamer fare for the voyage, $750.
No berth secured till paid for.
For further particulars, apply to
DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William-st., New-York.

PATENT AGENCY OF MUNN & CO.,
No. 128 Fulton st., New-York City.
Through this Agency Letters Patent are secured for new improvements in the United States and European countries with the utmost dispatch and upon moderate terms. Printed instructions furnished free of charge.
MUNN & CO. have offices in Washington opposite the Patent Office; also in London Paris and Brussels.
Inventors are invited to either call and have their inventions examined, or to send sketches and descriptions. All such communications confidentially regarded.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—In consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he is disposing of his stock at greatly reduced prices to close the business. The early attention of the trade is invited, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May next.
A. W GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden lane.

A PROFESSIONAL REPORTER AND Phonographic teacher offers his services to those requiring them. All kinds of reporting done. Class and private instructions given on reasonable terms. Best of references given as to competency. Address PHONOGRAPHER, *Times* Office

FIFTY CENTS WILL BE PAID FOR UNmutilated copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE AND SHIPPING REGISTER, of San Francisco, of the date of Jan. 4, 1858 by VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 346 Broadway.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED AND MADE tight without cement Gutters and leaders repaired at short notice. Also, for sale the celebrated Burglar-Proof Bar Lock. P. SUMNER,
No. 18 West Broadway, corner Reade-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

NEW REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—THE SUBscribers, having opened an office at No. 41 Pine-st., are prepared to serve those who wish to buy or sell real estate PARK BENJAMIN, HORACE WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

STEAMBOAT WANTED—OF 120 OR 140 FEET in length, and suitable for freight and passengers. Address H. Box No. 2,314, Post-Office, giving name of boat and where she may be seen. Without this information no notice will be taken of applications.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STOWELL'S Clock Factory, No. 38 Platt-st., New-York City.

LIGHTNING RODS OF ALL KINDS, AT wholesale and for the use under Otis' Patent, LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 85 John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By SIMEON DRAPER, THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BEAVER-ST., for account of whom it may concern, and the liabilities of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company taken in payment. The valuable 5 story store and lot No 43 Beaver-st. The lot is 28 feet 7 inches front, and 19 feet in the rear, by 116 feet 6 inches on the easterly side, and 119 feet on the westerly side. The store is 22 feet 7 inches front, 18 feet 10 inches rear, and 87 feet 6 inches deep; built in the most substantial manner, very heavily timbered and has double iron shutters made in the best manner, and iron rafters and roof. The title is indisputable. The property is sold at the above measurements, be the same more or less. The store is rented until the 1st May next at $1 900 per annum, and the purchaser will be entitled to the quarter's rent due on that day.

TERMS OF SALE

Fifty per cent in any of the funded debt of the Company.

Thirty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing the present year.

Twenty per cent in any of the obligations of the Company maturing in 1859, and

Twenty per cent of the amount of purchase to be paid to the auctioneer when the biddings are closed, in any of the obligations of the Company above mentioned. The usual assignee's deeds and possession will be given on 1st April.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, No. 220 Broadway.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.—Positive sale of all the elegant rosewood, walnut, mahogany and oak furniture, carpets, mantle and pier mirrors, oil paintings, decorations, works of art &c., contained in the private residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and University place THIS DAY, (Thursday) March 11, at 10½ A. M., precisely. The following is only a partial description of the goods in the house, viz:

In the basement are suits of oak dining room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut glass, &c., belonging to the family.

In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suits centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures clocks ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, bookcases, gas fixtures, 1 rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and covers, &c.

In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads bureaus, stands couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, 10 fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention.

Descriptive catalogues on the morning of sale. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, No. 220 Broadway.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, general assignee of KELLY, TOWNSEND & CO., will sell at public auction by JOSEPH M. KISSAM, auctioneer, at GOULD'S Hotel, at Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, on the 26th day of March, inst., at 2 o'clock, noon, all the estate, right, title and interest of FREDERICK M. KELLY, ELIHU J. TOWNSEND and EDWARD STEPHENS, (who composed the said firm of KELLY TOWNSEND & Co.,) of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Eastchester, in the County of Westchester and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: On the north by the southerly line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; on the east by the centre of Hutchinson's River on the south by land late of Isaac Valentine, and on the west by the road leading from Eastchester Village to White Plains, containing within said bounds sixty-three acres and ten hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

SPENCER GREGORY, Assignee.

HENRY LINDSLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—LINDSLEY & SHATTUCK will sell on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON LEXINGTON-AVENUE—No 162, the 3 story high basement brick house and lot; all modern improvements; 20 by 55.

WEST TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—No. 152, the 3½-story high-basement brick house: all modern improvements; 23 6 by 48; lot 107.

WEST FIFTY SECOND-STREET—Eighth house east of 8th-av.; the 3-story brown stone house all modern improvements; 14 by 55; lot 14 by half block.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, room No. 6 Bank of Commerce.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY 10th, and THURSDAY, 11th of March, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No 455 Broadway, a large and valuable stock of cabinet furniture, by order of the Assignee, without reserve, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, complete in muslin, &c., etageres, lounges, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, richly carved bedsteads, extension tables, centre tables arm and parlor chairs, ladies' secretaries, fancy tables, bookcases, washstands, complete assortment of mahogany black walnut and imitation oak bedroom suites, together with a large assortment of other furniture. It can be examined at any time before the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PELL AND BAYARD STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, March 12, at 2 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Bayard-st., the 2-story brick front house, with extension and lot No 51, near the Bowery. The lot is 25 by 5 feet more or less. Rented until May, 1860, at $500 per annum, taxes and repairs.

ON PELL STREET—the three-story brick store, 18 by 20, with an ice-house, 18 feet deep, underneath, and lot No. 14 Pell-st., adjoining the above in the rear. Also, the lot of ground and building No. 12, adjoining the above. Leased together until May 1858, at $500 per annum. The sale will be positive to the highest bidder. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Office No. 220 Broadway.

DANIEL S. HOUGH WILL SELL, AT auction, TO-MORROW, (Friday) March 12 at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the private residence No. 248 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., all the splendid furniture contained in the house. A newspaper description is impossible; to be appreciated, must be seen. The catalogue now ready contains over 400 lots of superior first class furniture, and a large quantity of elegant decorations, works of art, &c. Sale positive, and no postponement on any account. For full particulars, see Friday morning's papers.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL THIS DAY. 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, Brussels carpets, gilt frame oval and pier glasses, rosewood parlor suits marble-top centre tables, bookcases, etageres oil-paintings, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-a-tetes, dressing bureaus, washstands toilet sets, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, wardrobes, &c., &c. Every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder to pay cash advances. Goods can be boxed and shipped from on the premises. Catalogues now ready.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.

38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT, will sell at action, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook. 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2½ P. M.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, ON THE premises No. 53 East 28th-st., one door east of 4th-av., by order of Administrator, the entire furniture of the said house, a genteel private residence consisting of full suites of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut, plush, brocatel and hair-cloth chamber sets, dining room and kitchen furniture, China crockery, glass and tin ware, cooking utensils &c. For particulars, see catalogues at the office of Auctioneer, No. 83 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., about fifty marble mantels, of different sizes and descriptions. To close a concern—A large assortment of iron furniture, consisting of bedsteads, chairs, tables, with iron tops, tête-à-tête garden seats, &c., embracing a large and general assortment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier* and *Morning Express.*

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

NEW BOWERY, LATE 373 PEARL-STREET.—Auction foreclosure sale, by E. H. LUDLOW, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock a lot on the west side of New Bowery, a few doors above Franklin square. This is a most important street, and property upon it will soon command very high prices.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOKS IN QUANTITIES, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 12 and 13, at 4 o'clock each day.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

Catalogues ready.

Great library sale on Tuesday and Wednesday, 16 and 17.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TIDE-MILL, DOCKS, &c., TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Portchester, N. Y., on the Byram River. Mill in complete order, and will be sold or let to a practical miller on reasonable terms. There is a good demand in the neighborhood for ground plaster, feed, grain, &c., so as to make a profitable business. Inquire at

ABENDROTH BROTHERS',
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

HOTEL WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to rent a good business hotel in any part of the United States or Canada, or would enter as partner or superintendent in a first-class house. Can give unquestionable references as to capability, experience, &c. Address GEORGE R. DAYTON, New-York.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE LUMBER BUSINESS, with a cash capital of $6,000 or $7,000. Location good, of long standing. Address M. S., *Times* office.

MILLINERY.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN MERCHANTS.—WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE is now exhibiting in his spacious millinery rooms a most superb collection of choice Paris bonnets, among which are several of very rare design and quality. WILLIAM B. MACKENZIE, Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

P. S.—Also, a large assortment of Paris Lace Mantillas.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON,
BANKERS, NO 1 WALL-ST.,
solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—PITTSBURG, March 1, 1858.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade in the City of Pittsburg on TUESDAY, the 30th of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time the report of the Directors and officers of the operations of the Company, for the first seventeen months of the consolidation, will be presented and read. The election for a new Board of Directors will be held at the same place on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., between the hours of 9 A M and 6 P. M. Stockholders and the representatives of counties holding stock will receive especial free tickets to and from Pittsburg for the occasion on application to the different station agents.

Blank forms of proxies may be obtained at the General Office in Pittsburg, or at the office in New York, No. 37 William-st.

Stockholders of either of the three companies now merged by the consolidation, who may not have converted their stock, will not be entitled to any votes at the above elections.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st prox.

T. D. MESSLER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street.

MONEYS DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE April 1 will bear interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }

I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IOWA STATE 7 PER CENT. BONDS—THE subscribers offer for sale $50,000 of the Seven per cent Bonds of the State of Iowa, due Jan. 1, 1868. Coupons payable 1st January and July. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

The Revised Constitution of the State limits the debt to $250,000, and the law authorizing the loan sets aside a specific portion of the State tax for the payment of interest and the principal at maturity.

Full particulars with copies of the Constitution and Law may be had on application to

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No 51 Wall-st.

CHICAGO CITY BONDS—SEWERAGE LOAN.—These Bonds are payable in 1880, and bear partly 6 and partly 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually in Coupons at the American Exchange Bank, New York. The entire debt of the city of Chicago to Nov. 1, 1857, was less than $1,700,000, and the assessed value of taxable property was over $36,000,000. Every dollar of the debt has been created strictly for municipal purposes. The Bonds are protected by a Sinking Fund, raised by special tax. For sale by

ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 52 Exchange place.

OFFICE OF DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. BANKERS, }
NEW-YORK, March 8 1858. }

THE INTEREST COUPONS ATTACHED to certain of the 8 per cent Bonds of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and due 15th November last, will be paid at our office on presentation.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip, Hudson River Dividend Scrip and Illinois Central notes purchased by

E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
(Branch, Brooklyn,) }
No. 64 Wall-st., NEW YORK, March 9, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand at their Wall-st. office.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

MARCH 1, 1858.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of $3 per share, payable on demand. GEO. FARMER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT, STEPHEN LININGTON,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM, ENOCH KETCHAM,
SILAS DAVIS, WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD, HENRY LYLES JR.,
HENRY ROWLAND, BREWSTER VALENTINE,
ALFRED L. ROWE, GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
WILLIAM P. MILLER, ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES, ISAAC H. SMITH,
ELISHA L. WALTON, TEUNIS W. QUICK,
NELSON SHERWOOD, ROBERT F. SAGE,
HENRY G. REEVE, DAVID M. TURNURE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS, JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP, ASHER TAYLOR,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR., EDWARD BILL,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year; and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President. HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.

They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.

This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.

This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Howland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gailiard, Jr.	Saml V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas M Waterbury	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BOARDING.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE SPRING and Summer adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, and 1½ from Cornwall landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those leaving the City on or about May 1 an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstien No. 763 Broadway; M A. Hoppock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; Jas. M. Grigg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st; S. B. Caldwell No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, without children, can make arrangements for board in an elegant furnished private house in Madison-av. None need apply that are not willing to pay a liberal price. Address WARREN, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and full or partial board at No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen. E BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, for a gentleman, wife and servant. Room and bedroom, with gas, bath, &c. Address, with terms and particulars, CADMUS, *Times* office. References exchanged.

BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house near Madison square would let to a small genteel family, with board, a part of their house, including use of piano, etc. The best of reference required. Address W. E., Madison-square Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, a large unfurnished room, for a gentleman and his wife, between 9th and 16th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address S., box No. 701, Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AND wife, in a quiet, private family, at a moderate price. Address MONTROSS, at this office, with terms and references.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY, BOARD in a private family, by a gentleman and wife. The second floor, with all the conveniences, and private table required. Address J. E. M., No. 119 10th-st.

NOS. 55 AND 57 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, at moderate prices. House first-class with all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes will be continued until June 1. Pupils received at any time.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHAMPLAIN CANAL.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a Resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Canal Commissioners' Office, in the city of Albany, until Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary or that may be required, to keep in good repair, and in good navigable condition, during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners, or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 10th day of May next.

SECTION NO. 1 CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

Penalty in Bond..$7,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal, and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools, and other implements specified in the following schedule and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE

Of Property belonging to the State on Section No 1 Champlain Canal, together with the valuation of the same:

4,088 feet B M. Hemlock Timber and Plank, $51 04; 600 do Elm Boards, $12; 250 do. Pine Lumber, $6 25; 50 do. Oak Lumber, $1 50; 2 Bridge Caps, $6; 42 unfinished Wheel Barrows, $22; 4 set Gin Poles, $4; 6 Stone Boat Plank, $1 50; 2 State Scows, $500; 2 small Boats, $150; 6 Stone Boats, $3; 6 Draft Chains, $10; 1 Desk and Table, $4; 1 Table, $3; 1 Fluid Lamp and Can, $1 50; 2 large Pinch Bars, $5; 1 Boom Derrick, $10; 1 Anchor, $3; 3 Bog Hoes, $1 50; 18 Cast Steel Drills, $32; 1 Crab, $7; 1 Plow, $6; 5 Water Pails, 60c.; 1 Dipper, 13c; 1 Hoe, 38c.; 1 Pile Auger, $8; 2 Steam Presses, $2; 72 Steel Shovels $36; 4 Axes, $3; 34 Picks, $34; 2,100 pounds old Iron, (Cast) $21; 1400 pounds old Iron, (Wrought.) $21; 54 Wheel Barrows, $81; 4 Bridge Hooks, $3; 3 Cross cut Saws $4 50; 2 Scrapers, $4; 3 Shackle Bars, $3; 12 Augers, $8; 2 Lanterns, $1; 2 Boat Pumps, $2; 500 pounds of Rope, $5; 12 Lock Lamps, $6; 3 Cant Hooks, $3; 2 Adzes $1; 4 Wrenches $2; 2 Pike Poles, $1; 15 Sledges $15; 6 Oil Cans, $2; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 50c; 2 Spike Mauls, 50c; 1 pair Portable Bellows, $4; 1 Paint Brush 12c.; 4 Pad Locks, $1; 4 Work Benches, $4; 1 Bench Screw and Vise, $1; 1 Iron Vise, $3; 1 Anvil, $2; 1 Gravel Seive, $3; 10 pounds White Lead, 92c; 3 Tool Chests, $1 50; 50 Mud Bucks, $5; 4 Saw Benches, $1; 25 pounds Cut Nails, $1 25; 2 Hammers, $1; 34 Crow Bars, $34; 50 pounds Dock Spike, $4 50; 100 pounds Cast Bridge Framings, $5; 1 Steam Box and Boiler, $3; 10 Stoves and Pipes, $40; 45 Dock Sticks, $45; 250 pounds Spike, $11; 2 Grout Boxes, $1; 2 Pit Saw Bucks, $2; 1 Roll Boat, $2; 1 Pile Driver, $50; 4 Rakes, $2; 3 Ladders, $3; 2 Branding Irons, 75c; 10 Tackle Blocks $10; 3 new Paddle Gates and Fixtures, $50; 25 yards Quarry Stone, $25; 1 Ice Breaker, (sunk,) $2. Total, $1,453 94.

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded, will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the contracting board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above mentioned office ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, March 6, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, }
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX, }
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Public notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the City Surveyor's Office of the City of Hoboken up to the twenty seventh day of March, 1858, when the same will be opened at a meeting of the Council of said City to be held at 7½ o'clock P. M. of that day, for grading, curbing, guttering, paving, and flagging sidewalks in the following streets in said city, viz.: Newark-st. from Washington-st. to the line ditch; 3d-st., from Washington-st. to 700 feet West of Meadow st.; 4th-st., from Hudson st. to River-st.; 5th-st. from Garden-st. to the westerly line of Willow st.; 7th-st., from Washington st. to the easterly line of Garden st.; Meadow-st., from 2d-st. to 4th st.; Garden-st. from 5th st. to 6th-st.

All the above work to be done and finished according to plans and specifications made by W. W. Shippen, Esq., City Surveyor, which plans and specifications are to be seen at his office opposite the Ferry gate at Hoboken, and the said work to be fully completed on or before the first day of June next.

No proposals will be received except according to a form to be obtained at the City Surveyor's office, and accompanied with the names of at least two sufficient securities.

TAXES.—PROPERTY OWNERS IN FORDHAM, Tremont, Mount Eden, Belmont, Fairmount and other villages, can pay the same on Friday, the 12th inst., at the Stuyvesant Insurance Office, under the Bowery Bank.

WM. COOPER, Collector.

N. B.—Taxes returned to the State Comptroller can be paid at the same time and place to J. L. BURNETT.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

FIRST-PRIZE MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

Elegant Illustrated Pamphlets (32pp. 8vo) sent by mail. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, Mass.

HERE IS A BARGAIN.—A SEVEN-OCTAVE rosewood piano-forte, full moulding, finished corners, name board beautifully inlaid, pearl keys splendid tone, with stool, made to order, fully warranted for two years from Dec. 1857. Cost $500; will be sold to a cash purchaser at an immense sacrifice. Apply to DEMAREST & ATHERTON, No. 409 Broadway.

RARE BARGAINS!—AN EXTENSIVE AND varied assortment of second-hand Pianos at $35, $50, $75 and $100. New rosewood 7¼ octaves, in elegant cases at $200 and upwards. Also, a superior stock of pianos, own manufacture, fully warranted. Offered at low prices for a short time only. T. H. CHAMBERS, Nos. 8 and 10 Bible-House, 4th-av. and 8th-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., will sell three magnificent new 7-octave piano fortes, of unequaled power and brilliancy of tone and touch, at an immense deduction. Purchasers are assured it is a chance seldom met with.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d av.

OILS.

CAUTION TO CONSUMERS OF KEROSENE OILS.

The Public are hereby cautioned against various explosive compounds now being sold in this City and vicinity by unprincipled dealers, as Kerosene Oils.

THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY hereby give notice that they will prosecute all parties selling spurious imitations under the name of "Kerosene" for their illegal use of the recognised Trade mark of the Company.

The names of the authorised Sub-Agents of the Company can be obtained at the office of

KEROSENE OIL CO.,
No. 50 Beaver-st., New-York.

ILLUMINATING AND LUBRICATING OILS.—The Carbon Oil Company offer for sale Carbon Oil for illuminating purposes, which will burn in all kinds of coal-oil lamps; Lubricating Oil for light machinery, a substitute for sperm oil, but much cheaper, and Lubricating Grease for heavy machinery, railroad cars, &c., &c. Address CARBON OIL COMPANY, No. 70 Water-st.

COBURN'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED very superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATERPROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST. ALSO, $3 50 DOUBLE SOLE PEGGED BOOTS.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan 16.......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 ...1858
Saturday, Feb. 13.......1858	Wednesday, March 3 ...1858
Saturday, March 13.......1858	Wednesday, March 31...1858
Saturday, April 10.......1858	Wednesday, April 28 ...1858
Saturday, April 14.......1858	Wednesday, May 12 ...1858
Saturday, May 8.......1858	Wednesday, May 26 ...1858
Saturday, May 22.......1858	Wednesday, June 9 ...1858
Saturday, June 5.......1858	Wednesday, June 23...1858
Saturday, June 19.......1858	Wednesday, July 3 ...1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 31
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 7
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, April 14
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 21

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	66
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New York.
Ariel.....March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star. April 17	Saturday, May 5	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY April 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail May 1.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE master, will sail with the MAILS—

FROM NEW YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday.........April 10	Wednesday..........April 28
Saturday.........May 22	Wednesday..........June 9
Saturday.........July 3	Wednesday..........July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan, Wednesday, March 31, at 12 noon.
Edinburg, Cumming, Wednesday, April 14, at 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR GLASGOW, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The steamship NEW YORK sails on SATURDAY, March 13 at 12 o'clock, noon. Rates of passage—Cabin $75; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30. Apply to ROBT. CRAIG No. 17 Broadway. The last passage of this steamer was made in 11 days 17 hours.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New York at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6½ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7½ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers st. via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad for Rochester at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:10 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst forms while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co. Proprietors. New-York.

Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD No. 52 South 10th-st. Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world can not remove. Triesemar Nos 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case that can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

C. H. RING, General Agent,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
M. S. BURR & CO., No. 1 Cornhill, Boston.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 42 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 8 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M. only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 DIVISION STREET, offers for sale the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other man or woman living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow men.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms: also Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—Nervous Debility and Nocturnal emissions, pain in the back, loss of memory, stricture, impotence, piles, dyspepsia, &c. Office No. 764 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 10 till 1 and after 6.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aperient combined, it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

DR. CORBETT, NO. 19 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted confidentially on the treatment of delicate diseases. Twenty seven years' practice enables Dr. C. to perform speedy and permanent cures, and recent cases removed in a few days. Dr. C has attained an eminence in this branch of the profession second to none in America where all in need of medical or surgical aid may apply with a certainty of being honorably dealt with. Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College. Charges moderate.

SURE CURE—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND—The *ne plus ultra* for private diseases. All afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. All hitherto disappointed, call on Dr. WARD. Cure guaranteed. Price $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect desired. Office No. 289 Canal-st., corner Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and of Professor Carnochan and Mott, of this City. Private consultations in English, French, and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8 evenings. No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 A. M. No. 761 Broadway, New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ROBERT J LIVINGSTON and LOUISA M his wife, against WILLIAM M. THORP.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the said City, on the 2d day of February, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 41 Wall-street, Jauncey court within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and twelve dollars and sixty cents, with interest from the 1st day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Feb 2, 1858.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
4f-law6wTh* No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B DAWSON, Esq. Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. Sinclair, No. 54 Wall-st. in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated Dec. 9, 1857.

ANN E. CHURCHMAN, } Administrators.
JOHN S. ROBERTS, }
d10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated Feb 3, 1858.

4f-law6mTh* JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McCLENNEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Arthur Brown, No. 46 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

ALEXANDER HANNA, } Administrators.
ARTHUR BROWN, }
d17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICTOIRE B. BINSSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

d17-law6mTh* LOUIS B. BINSSE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SOWDON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. L. KNEELAND, No. 150 Front st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 2, 1857.

d2-law6mTh* EMMA SOWDON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 55 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 23, 1857.

s24-law6mTh* LEONARD W. KIP, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

GEORGE W. DOW has this day associated with himself his son JOSIAH DOW. The business will henceforth be conducted under the firm of GEORGE W. DOW & SON.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of ALLEN & STEVENS, Lumber Dealers, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, this day.

IRA A. ALLEN,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858. JOHN W. STEVENS.

The business of the late firm of ALLEN & STEVENS will be closed up by IRA A. ALLEN, and by CHARLES M. FREEMAN as attorney for JOHN W. STEVENS.

IRA A. ALLEN,
JOHN W. STEVENS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ALLEN, STEVENS & CO., for the transaction of the retail lumber business at the old stand of ALLEN & STEVENS, 10th-av., 38th and 39th sts.

IRA A. ALLEN,
HENRY E. STEVENS,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1858. WILLIAM H. BAXTER.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO. who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MEYER & STUCKEN being dissolved, I have established myself here under the firm of L. H. MEYER, for the purpose of carrying on a business similar to that of my late firm. L. H. MEYER.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1858. Office No. 76 Beaver-st.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
No. 82 Broadway, New-York.

We, the undersigned, are prepared to transport to California the old State Bonds, exchange the same and return here with greatest possible dispatch.

We will undertake, for a fixed price, to transport, exchange and return said bonds, agreeing in case of loss to be at trouble of procuring new issue—or parties can mail to our house in Sacramento at their own risk, have the same exchanged and returned in same way. For rates, inquire at our office.

Having our own houses at San Francisco, and also at Sacramento, and sending Special Messengers by every steamer, we are prepared to do this business with greater safety and promptness than other houses. The Bonds do not leave our hands until returned to New-York.

The past-due coupons are purchased at current rates.

The act authorizing the exchange, a copy of which will be furnished on application at our office, provides for the funding of the past-due coupons when presented in sums of $500.

We will sell sums under $500, remit proceeds, less exchange, or buy to fill fractions, and receive pay here without commission. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, March 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 17. The favorite and large steamers EVERGLADE, CAROLINA and ST. MARYS, connect at Charleston, for Florida, with the steamers from New York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH will leave on SATURDAY, 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M. from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL will leave on SATURDAY, March 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 17.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Hamlin's Speech—A Scene in the House—Majority Report of the Select Committee on Kansas—Probable Attempt to Force a Vote in the Senate—The Fort Snelling Investigation, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

Senator HAMLIN, of Maine, concluded his speech against Lecompton this afternoon. It is the ablest senatorial effort of his life. His vindication of the laboring classes of the North against the aspersions of Senator HAMMOND was a splendid success.

In the House, Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, made a powerful speech against Lecompton. He contrasted the chamelion record of Free Soil JOHN COCHRANE, JOHN VAN BUREN and Mr. DIX, the foremost champions of Lecomptom, with Messrs WISE, WALKER, BANCROFT, STUART, BRODERICK, HARRIS, and DOUGLAS, the faithful Old Guard of Democracy. He said that but for Executive patronage there could not be found ten Democrats in the whole North to vote for Lecompton. He denounced the attempt to impose this gigantic fraud upon the people, and welcomed the appellation of "agitator" in opposing it.

Mr. DOWDELL, of Alabama, followed Mr. HASKIN, in a rabid Lecompton argument, when Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, rose to a point of order, and was told by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, that he was out of order and must take his seat. Mr. MORGAN replied that he was in order, and should not take his seat, and that the Chair was out of order. Mr. FLORENCE, very much confused, bandied words with Mr. MORGAN for some time, when the latter stated his point of order to be that there was no quorum present. Mr. FLORENCE overruled the point. Mr. MORGAN appealed from the decision, and the appeal was sustained, 26 to 2. Mr. MORGAN followed his triumph by demanding the reading of the rules, compelling the Chairman to order a call of the House, which proved the Committee to be without a quorum. Mr. FLORENCE was then obliged to vacate the Chair and report the fact to the Speaker, who declared the House without a quorum, when it adjourned.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, attempted to make a majority report from the Select Kansas Committee, but the House refused to receive it. The regular order was called, when Mr. STEPHENS urged Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, to yield him the floor to get his report in, but Mr. CURTIS declined. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, gave notice that he should object to the report being made out of order. Mr. STEPHENS replied that the Select Committee could not be called for two months, and that he should take the responsibility to print it.

It is understood that when the Senate meets on Monday, the majority will insist upon sitting until a vote is taken on Lecompton, when a test of endurance will be had. It is known that there are twenty-seven Senators who wish to speak, half of them Democrats, and it is a question whether the Lecomptonites will be strong enough to refuse an adjournment.

There is great dissatisfaction about the appointment of SELDEN as Marshal of this District. It is said that the Senate will refuse his confirmation. The nomination was yesterday referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, when it was ascertained that a Democratic member of the Committee was opposed to him, and the reference was reconsidered, and the nomination referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The feeling against SELDEN is intense.

The Committee on the District of Columbia have agreed to report against the confirmation of JONES, who was nominated by the President some days since as Postmaster of this District.

The Fort Snelling investigation will develop some startling facts when the injunction of secresy is removed, in a faw days. Mr. RICE agrees to testify, but is at present too sick to leave his room. X.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The Senate has confirmed Postmasters JAMES W. KEYES, of Springfield, and REVEL W. ENGLISH, of Alton, Ill.; FRANCIS W. GWINN, of New-Albany, JAMES ELDER, of Richmond, ROLLEE DOOLITTLE, of Madison, Ind.; and JOHN W. STEDMAN, of Norwich, Conn.

It is ascertained that about twenty-five more speeches are to be delivered in the Senate on the Kansas bill, but, notwithstanding, it is supposed that a vote will be taken on it next week.

The speeches in the House to-day on the same subject were read from manuscript. Fifty members at least desire the floor to express their views on Kansas affairs.

Advices from Tampa state that BILLY BOWLEGS had sent his negro to the fort there, to say that the Indians were willing to emigrate. BOWLEGS had sent for JUMPER to hold a talk.

Majority Report of the Select Committee of Thirteen to Investigate Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The views of the majority of the Committee on Kansas affairs, which Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, is about to publish on his own responsibility, not having obtained consent to present it in the House, set out by saying that the subject matter to which attention should be directed was:

First—The law for taking the census of the people.
Second—The law calling the Convention.
Third—The registry of the voters and the appointment under it.
Fourth—The assembling of the Convention and its journal.
Fifth—The Constitution so made.
Sixth—The official vote on the ratification of the subject submitted.
Seventh—The Committee do not deem material the act of December last, providing for a vote for or against the Slavery clause on the 4th of January.
Eighth—The official announcement of that State, and
Ninth—The written statement of Gen. CALHOUN in relation to the registry of votes, &c., (but which sheds no light on the subject.)

The report says that these facts show great regularity and strict conformity to law, and that no State heretofore applying for admission has shown a cleaner record.

No objection to the admission of Kansas arises on the usual inquiries: Firstly, as to the application; secondly, as to the regularity of the proceedings, and thirdly, whether the Consitution is republican in form.

The report then answers the objections going very fully into a reply to Governor WALKER's argument founded on his assumption that the validity of every State Constitution depends upon its having received the sanction of a popular vote. This assumption is denied as not being sustained by principle or authority. Sovereignty, Governor WALKER says, is inalienable, and vests exclusively in the people. This is granted, but the report says it does not follow that sovereign power cannot be delegated. The formation of a constitution requires the exercise of sovereign power, but so does the commonest act of legislation. If the one can be delegated, so can the other. All the constitutions of the old States were made by convention, without ratification, except that of Massachusetts. The Constitution of the United States was ratified by the State Convention, and never by the popular vote. The amendments to it are to be concurred in by the State Legislatures, and not by the popular vote, to give them validity. If Governor WALKER's doctrine is correct, we should be without State Constitutions or laws in half of the States of the Union. The objection that an enabling act is necessary, is also answered, and shown to be untenable, both in principle and authority. The question relative to the registry and appointment is very fully treated. The charge, that nineteen counties were disfranchised is completely answered. There are but thirty-four organized counties in Kansas. Twenty-one of them were represented. Nine of the thirteen unrepresented counties have very little population. In seven of them not a vote was cast at the primary elections against the Constitution. In two others of the nine less than one one hundred votes were thrown; and in the four remaining, namely: Franklin, Anderson, Coffee and Breckenridge, there were but eleven and thirty-five. In these four counties the officers were prevented from making a register.

The report also shows, from the registry and appointment, together with the official returns, that at the 4th of January election, the five counties of Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan, and Jefferson, cast 5,118 votes, which is a majority of the whole vote cast throughout the Territory against the Constitution. And yet all these counties were registered, and represented in the Convention, having 36 of the 60 delegates of which the Convention was composed. If it be true that the opponents of the Constitution were so largely in the majority in those counties, and so violent in their opposition, why did they not elect men to form a Constitution more to their liking? They had within four votes of two-thirds of the Convention. Why did they fail to act at the proper time? Their refusal, therefore, did not invalidate the just, fair, and legal action of the Convention. The resolution under which the Committee was appointed, directed them to inquire whether the Lecompton Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to the people. The reply to this is, that the only correct test is the ballot box, and such an expression of the popular will as is there given, at the proper time and place, according to law. By this test the Constitution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of those who joined in the election. These only can be considered as the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas. Others who abstained are *bona fide* residents, who went to Kansas for mischief and strife. They are self-acknowledged outlaws, and are not to be considered constituent elements of the community or society against which they are in open rebellion. But on the 4th of January, at the election of State officers under the Constitution, they did go to the polls, and thus showed conclusively that at least four-fifths of the voters of that Territory were willing to vote for the election of State officers under the Constitution. This shows that the Constitution was not only acceptable, but that it had been accepted by at least four-fifths of the voters of the Territory, though not entirely satisfactory to all of them.

The Committee declined to go into an investigation of the alleged frauds at the January election for State officers, for want of jurisdiction of the House over the subject. They say they can no more investigate frauds relating to the election of State officers in Kansas than in any other State. Those matters are to be inquired into by other appropriate legitimate tribunals. If the seat of the member of Congress elected to this House be contested on the ground of alleged frauds, the House would have jurisdiction; but not as to frauds in the election of Governor or members of the Legislature of Kansas.

The report concludes with a recommendation for the admission of the State of Kansas, in pursuance of the views of the President, believing that the welfare and prosperity of the people of Kansas, as well as the general welfare, peace and harmony of the whole Union will be promoted.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The Senate passed a resolution to pay to the heirs of the late Senators BUTLER, BELL, and RUSK, compensation for the special session to the day of their respective deaths.

A discussion took place upon the resolution offered by Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, for the printing of 10,000 copies of last year's patent report.

Mr. MASON expressed himself in favor of stopping the printing altogether.

Mr. BROWN said, stop the franking privilege and you will get rid of all these books. No publisher in the United States would publish them if offered the copy-rights gratis.

Mr. TOOMBS would abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. SLIDELL made a motion to postpone the subject indefinitely.

Motion lost.

The resolution was then amended, limiting the book to one volume of 800 pages, and thus amended, passed.

The resolution provides for the printing of 10,000 copies of the Patent Office Report on Mechanics.

Mr. HAMLIN then resumed his remarks on the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Having finished his defence of Northern laborers, he proceeded to examine Mr. HAMMOND's assertion that the wealth of a nation consists in its exports, denying the truth of the proposition, and showing that the hundred millions of dollars worth of cotton exported by the South no more proved that sum represented her surplus profit, after paying all demands, than does the eight hundred millions, the value of Northern manufactures, indicate that amount of Northern surplus wealth. The exports have to pay for the imports consumed, and therefore there cannot be that profit or surplus of wealth. The South consumes all the product of its exports, and yet Mr. HAMMOND, assuming two hundred and twelve millions as the total exports of the South, claims that amount of surplus wealth. He (HAMLIN) might with as much propriety contend that the amount of the imports show the surplus of wealth, inasmuch as the imports assume the ability to produce enough to balance the imports. Mr. HAMLIN proceeded to show the fallacy of both positions, citing numerous statistical tables, giving comparisons of the exports and imports of the South. He next proceeded to examine the true sources of national wealth as indicated by schools, population, agriculture, manufactures, ships, railroads, capacity for war, &c., giving the figures to show the relative strength of the two sections in these resources, which showed on manufacturers an aggregate net profit of $79,000,000 to the South, and $376,000,000 to the North. As to the capacity to build ships, railroads, and for war, he denied that these were true indices of national greatness, though they were to some extent. Taking them as such, he showed by figures a preponderance in the North of ten to one in tonnage, and upwards of five to one in railroads; while, as to the capacity for war, he showed that in the Revolutionary war the North contributed 218,000 men to 71,000 by the South. He admitted that the Southerners were a great people with respect to a defensive war, but did not think their peculiar institution would be harmless in such an event. How was it with South Carolina in the wars of this country? She was repeatedly asked for men and always fell short of her quota. In 1779 she was asked for "none" and she furnished it. He did not state these facts to disparage that State. God forbid. But when Southern Senators throws disparagement on the North he felt justified in quoting facts and figures as evidences of what she has done. He then passed to a discussion of the Kansas bill, stating the points which would control his vote. He objected to coupling Minnesota with Kansas. We had already given a pledge to admit her without reference to Kansas. He objected to Mr. PUGH's amendment as inoperative, but accepted Mr. CLARKE's. Referring to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he denounced it as a scheme for the extension of Slavery, and nothing else. He would not tax the Senators who voted for that measure with personal motives, but extension of Slavery was palpably the design and intention of that repeal, and we have the result in the measure before us. Considering the question of Constitutions, he contended that until approved by the people they were not worth the blank paper they were written on. The Lecompton Constitution had not been so approved. In fact the people of Kansas on the 4th of January rejected it by an overwhelming majority, and would have spat upon it, and we are now attempting to force it upon the people of Kansas under the forms of law. The Son of Man was crucified under the forms of law, and no act save that of crucifixion could equal the turpitude of this.

Mr. SEBASTIAN read a speech in favor of the bill, but in so low a tone that it was impossible to hear him connectedly.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he would move for a recess of the Senate between the hours of 4 and 6.

Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The morning hour was consumed by a debate on the question of excusing a member of the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, asked leave to present a report from the Kansas Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, objected to the presentation of the report until the Special Committee is regularly called upon.

Mr. STEPHENS said that that would not be for a month. In the meantime he should take the responsibility of printing the report.

Mr. QUITMAN's volunteer bill was then taken up and discussed.

Mr. CURTIS urged the necessity of prompt action and of sending a large force to Utah. Nine thousand men were not too many. The increase of the regulars was scarcely equal to the desertions and deaths. Volunteers were more easily raised. He would put this additional force at the command of the President, and if he failed to use it, on him would be the responsibility.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. FOSTER made an Anti-Lecompton speech, saying that the Free-State men of Kansas were strong enough to take care of themselves.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, saying that the Republicans did not desire a settlement of the question, from political motives. He thought the admission of Kansas was calculated to restore peace.

Mr. HASKIN declared his intention to vote against the Lecompton Constitution. He would not consent to make Slavery perpetual in Kansas. The President indulges a vain hope if he thinks the passage of the Lecompton Constitution will stop agitation. Agitation, then, will have but just commenced. If it were not for Executive patronage, he did not believe there were ten Northern Democrats who would vote for the Lecompton Constitution. He considered the attempt to admit Kansas under that Constitution the most stupendous fraud that Congress had ever been called upon to consummate.

Mr. DOWDELL defended Southern rights, and contended that there was not the shadow of a reason for refusing to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. CASE got the floor, when Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, asked whether the gentleman from Indiana had not made a bargain to speak to-night.

Some confusion followed upon this, during which, at 5½ o'clock, there being no quorum present, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 10.

REPORTS.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to give the Police Justices of New-York power to appoint their clerks and officers of their Courts.

By Mr. AMES, (by bill,) to amend the act reorganizing the Warden's Office of the Port of New-York.

NOTICES.

By Mr. MANDEVILLE, to provide a process for the collection of losses awarded in special cases.

By Mr. SMITH, to incorporate the Ravenswood Lyceum.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to terminate the Commission appointed in 1857, in relation to the payment of the expenses for local improvements in the late City of Williamsburg.

Also, to increase the number of Harbor Masters in New-York to sixteen, and fix their salary at $2,000.

By Mr. NOXON, relative to the assessment and collection of taxes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MATHER, to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

BILLS PASSED.

To allow the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn to sell burial ground.

Mr. STOW had consent to report a bill from the majority of the Canal Committee, providing for reimposing tolls on the following railroad companies: New-York Central, Erie, Rome and Watertown, Oswego and Syracuse, and Ogdensburg.

Mr. MATHER dissented from the report.

Mr. LAFLIN offered resolutions, which were adopted, that the Commissioners of Record for the county of New-York, report to the Senate within ten days, what sums of money they have drawn from the public treasury as Commissioners; for what purposes; to whom paid. Also, what work has been done; the price paid, and the further amount required to complete the same.

Mr. NOXON offered a resolution that the bill relative to Sheriffs' fees in the Courts of Record in New-York be referred back to the Judiciary Committee, and retain its place on the Calendar. Agreed to.

The special order for Friday of next week was lost.

Further action was then interrupted by the hour of adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7½ P. M., and took up the special order and considered the following private bills:

To repeal the bill allowing railroads to assess themselves. Ordered to a third reading.

For the relief of the widow and child of the late Dr. L. E ROSE, who lost his life at the burning of the Insane Asylum in Utica last year. It appropriates $5,000. Ordered to a third reading.

To amend the law relative to Savings Banks or Institutions for savings in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

After being amended so as to limit the salaries of the Presidents of such institutions to $3,000 per annum, progress was reported on the bill and the Senate Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 10.

The special order, being the consideration of the resolutions introduced by Mr. LANING, charging the Kansas Societies with aiding a rebellion in Kansas, and calling for a committee of Investigation, was taken up.

Mr. LANING occupied the session in a review of the history of Kansas with the purpose of justifying his charges.

Gov. KING sent in a message with the report of the Quarantine Commissioners, accompanied by valuable papers from Dr. ELISHA HARRIS and Dr. WESTERVELT on pestilential diseases, and the laws which govern them. The Governor states that there is no hope of obtaining from New-Jersey leave to place the Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and that nothing is left but to let the Quarantine remain where it is, or adopt the suggestion of the Committee, of making sand on one of the shoals in the Bay, and thereon erecting the necessary buildings. The Governor invites the action of the Legislature.

The Governor also sent in a letter from Mayor TIEMANN inclosing the report of the Supervisors' Committee on the accounts of the Loan Commissioners. The report says that the Committee find strict accuracy observed in making the loans, and that each mortgage bears evidence of careful attention to duty on the part of the Commissioners. The amount loaned is $193,850. The face of the mortgages is $718,700, or nearly four times the amount loaned.

The Quarantine report was ordered to be printed immediately, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

At the close of Mr. LANING's remarks the resolutions were made the special order for Wednesday next.

The bill to prevent fraud on the Canal Revenue was reported favorably.

The majority of the Committee on Contested Seats reported favorably on the claim of Mr. COOK to the seat now occupied by Mr. FRAZEE, from Onondaga. The minority reported adverse to Mr. COOK's claim and confirming Mr. FRAZEE's right to the seat.

Ohio Anti-Lecompton Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, March 10.

An Anti-Lecompton State Convention assembled here at 11 o'clock this morning. Col. MONYPENNY presided. Letters were read from Governors WISE and WALKER.

In the afternoon Ex-Secretary STANTON made a powerful and an effective address of three hours length. He was listened to with marked attention.

A series of resolutions, expressing the sense of the Convention, were unanimously adopted.

Great enthusiasm was manifested. Fifteen hundred persons were present, including many leading Democrats.

To-night a meeting is being held in Concert Hall, and it is crowded to its utmost capacity.

Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS, District-Attorney for Southern Ohio, made a speech which was warmly received.

Judge JOHNSON, of Kansas, succeeded him.

DURBIN WARD is now speaking.

The meeting will continue until a late hour.

Marine Disasters.

LATER FROM BERMUDA—VESSELS IN DISTRESS, ETC

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 10.

The steamer *Delta*, from St. Thomas on the 23d ult., and Bermuda on the 2d inst., arrived here last night.

The ship *Samuel Appleton*, from Australia for Boston, called off Bermuda on the 15th ult. and landed her captain, who was sick, and then proceeded on her voyage.

The bark *Henriette Spalding*, twenty-five days from Galveston, for Boston, put into Bermuda on the 20th ult. She experienced heavy weather off Cape Hatteras, on the 16th, during which her stern was started and she received three feet of water into her hold, and was obliged to keep her pumps constantly going. Her injuries were repaired and she cleared for Boston on the 1st inst.

The schooner *Loella*, from Boston, put into Hamilton on the 22d ult., leaking badly.

The schooner *Pearl*, from Cardenas for Portland, arrived at Bermuda on the 20th ult. She had encountered tremendous weather which started her cargo below, causing the vessel to leak. She had to stave her deck load of molasses. She cleared again on the 26th.

The ship *J. C. Boynton*, from Shields Dec. 4, for New-Haven, arrived off Bermuda on the 23d ult. She experienced a hurricane on Jan. 28, and a succession of westerly gales. She had parted her two anchors, lost her sails, stove her bulwarks, and was short of provisions. In a heavy gale the next day she broke her windlass, tore up her head-work, and slipped her third anchor. She was towed into St. George's on the 27th.

The bark *S. B. Hale*, from Havana for Boston, put into St. George's on the 27th ult., with rudder broken, bulwarks stove, and leaky. She lost her deck-load of molasses on the 24th, and her anchor, off North Reefs, on the 26th.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER CALEDONIA—SCHOONER DAVID E. WOLF ASHORE.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, March 10.

The steamer *Caledonia*, from New-York, bound to Charleston, broke her machinery on Sunday, and arrived at Cape Henry under canvas, on Monday. She was towed up here last night. The schooner *David E. Wolf*, from Philadelphia, hence for New-York, went ashore on Seawell's Point, in a gale, on the 8th. She will have to discharge her cargo to get off.

Death of Rev. N. W. Taylor.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 10.

Rev. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, D. D., Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology in Yale College, and author of a "System of Theology," expired at his residence in this city, this morning, at 1 o'clock, in the 72d year of his age. It was to him that President BUCHANAN recently addressed his celebrated answer to the New-Haven memorialists.

Death of a Murderer.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, March 10.

MONROE STEWART, one of the McKeesport murderers, who was recently pardoned, but subsequently held for another trial, died yesterday afternoon of small-pox.

KELLY, the murderer of WEISSMAN, was yesterday sentenced to be hung.

Probable Murder and Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Mich., Wednesday, March 10.

A man named CONRAD attacked Policeman BERGEHEINER, yesterday, and injured him so severely that his life is despaired of. CONRAD was committed to jail and there hung himself last night.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 9.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York 27th ult., *via* Havana 6th inst., has arrived at this port. There is no news from Havana worth telegraphing.

The New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 10.

One hundred and fifty-eight towns foot up HALE, 28,917; CATE, 23,939. Returns for the Legislature show 140 Republicans, and 59 Democrats elected to the House.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, for Liverpool *via* Halifax, sailed at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, with thirty-two passengers for Liverpool, and twelve for Halifax. She takes out no specie.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, March 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 35, 133, 135, 31, 48, 82, 129, 130, 56, 78, 113, 132, 137, 83, 99, 120, 125, 147, 115, 168.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit.*—Nos. 180, 199, 350, 219 367 to 373, 375, 377 to 381, 383, 384, 386.

[Advertisement.]

SURPASSES ALL PRECEDENT.—We have seen dramatic successes! We have been eye-witnesses to dramatic triumphs! We have seen crowds of people excited to a frenzy of delight, and heard their plaudits thundering in our ears in a most astounding display of homage. But the success—the triumph—the applause—the homage to genius—exhibited yesterday afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum, on the occasion of the first production of the new American drama of the "Bride of an Evening," surpasses everything of the kind that has yet met our vision. It is to be repeated to night, and we shall see again this admirable composition. This afternoon the "Lost Son" is played at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The pieces selected for this evening's entertainment are as follows: The drama of "Wealth and Worth" and "Hawk the Highwayman," and pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet." On Monday next is to be presented HENRY SEYMOUR's new and sterling drama entitled "Jessie Brown; or, Havelock's Last Victory," which has been prepared in the most effective manner, regardless of expense. Places can be secured for any evening next week.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT's Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c., &c. Principal depôt, No. 216 Grand-street. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, as a medicine, as a beverage, as an appetizer, as a restorative, as a solace, as a gentle exhilarant, as a staff in manhood, and a help in age, there is nothing like it; the only genuine London Gin in the market. E. C. CHARLES, Importer, No. 40 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts, 75c.; Pints, 38c.

[Advertisement.]

TURKISH REAR-ADMIRAL MOHAMMED PASHA AND SUITE.—The only likeness ever taken of the distinguished Turkish visitors, is now on exhibition at GURNEY's Photographic Palace of Art.

J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING TRADE COMMENCED.—The Knox hat is out. Everybody is delighted with its elegance, and everybody is disposed to commence the Spring season in a proper manner, by becoming an owner of one of these becoming fabrics. Price only Four Dollars. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

MARRIED.

POND—MILES.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette place, by Rev. Dr. Prentiss, CHARLES H. POND to MARY E., eldest daughter of Charles Miles, Esq., all of this City.

CLARK—FLANDREAU.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10 at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury, Mr. FRANCIS D CLARK, of this City, to Miss RACHEL FLANDREAU, of East Chester.

GIFFORD—LOWREY.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs Jr., Mr. IRA M. GIFFORD, of Davenport, Iowa, to Miss HELEN J. LOWREY, daughter of the late Waite Lowrey, of Troy, N. Y.

DIED.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 10, after a short illness, JOSEPH W HARRISON, printer. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SHAW.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, at his late residence, No. 352 Bowery, GEORGE M. SHAW, son of Wm. G Shaw, M. D., of Wickford, R. I. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church on Friday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

LYMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, of croup, CHARLES EDWARD, son of Charles H. P. and Mary E. Lyman, aged 2 years, 8 months and 3 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 12th, at 9 A. M., from No. 29 North Moore st., without further notice.

HOLDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, SUSANNAH, wife of John F. Holden, and daughter of James Stothard, aged 84 years, 10 months and 8 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 119 Division-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SACKETT.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, CLARENCE D. SACKETT in the 60th year of his year. Also, at Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, March 9, his brother, GRENVILLE A. SACKETT, in the 54th year of his age. Their funeral services will take place on Thursday, 11th inst., at Trinity Church, New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend, without further invitation.

HARRIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, MARGARET ANN daughter of the late Robert Harris. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother Mrs. Ann Harris, No. 190 Mulberry-st., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Rockland Cemetery.

BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, MORTIMER ARCHER, only son of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 122 4th-st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 9, MARY BURFORD, wife of the late John Burford, artist, aged 47 years. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, March 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 256 10th st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BURKE.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 8, at his residence, No. 447 Grand-st., Dr. PATRICK J. BURKE, in the 25th year of his age, son of the late Martin Burke, of St. John, N. B. His friends and those of his brother, Dr. John Burke, and brother-in-law, Dr. Brennan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mary's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, on Thursday morning next at 9 o'clock.

MILES.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 8, suddenly, ELIZABETH E., wife of Wm. B. Miles, aged 43 years. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 Eldridge-st., at 1½ o'clock, on Thursday afternoon. ☞ Boston papers please copy.

TURNER.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, after an illness of three days, Doctor WILLIAM TURNER, in the 56th year of his age. His funeral will take place on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 323 4th-av. The friends and relatives of the family and of his brother, Charles Turner, Esq., Deputy Street Commissioner, are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, CHARLIE FLOYD, infant son of Stephen B. and Mary F. Smith, aged 1 year and 17 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning next, at 11 o'clock at No. 121 Franklin-st.

MCFARLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, of water on the brain, EMMA AUGUSTA, daughter of James and Elizabeth Mc-Farland, in the 5th year of her age. The funeral will take place on Saturday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Nassau st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, GEORGE M JOHNSON, aged 29 years and 8 days. His relatives and friends, and those of his father, James Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 High-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. ☞ California papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday night, March 9, N. W. TAYLOR, D. D., Professor of Didactic Theology in Yale College. The funeral services will be held in the Center Church, of that city, on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

ALTMILLER.—At East Norwich, Long Island, on Tuesday, March 9, SOPHIA EMILIE, aged 2 years and 6 months, daughter of Dr. George and Charlotte Altmiller.

MEADE.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Tuesday, March 2, of consumption, CHARLES RICHARD MEADE, of the firm of Meade Brothers, aged 31 years 11 months and 9 days. His remains will be brought to New-York. Notice will be given of the time of the funeral.

Peace to his ashes.

WELLINGTON.—In Boston on Friday, March 5, suddenly, Mr. ALBERT K. WELLINGTON, of New York.

MARVIN.—At Albany, on Tuesday, March 9 MARY E., wife of Alexander Marvin, in the 57th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 10.

$2,000 U. States 5s, '65. 103¼	300 Hudson River R.R. 29
1,000 N Y. State 5s, '58 100¾	500 do 30
10,000 Ill. Int. Imp't '47 100	100 do 30⅜
1,600 Virginia 6s 93¼	135 do 30¾
5,000 Tenn St. 6s, '90 89¾	100 do 30⅝
2,000 Missouri St. 6s 84¼	300 do 30⅞
37,000 do 84	150 do b30 31
2,000 do 83⅞	650 Harlem R. R. 13
15,000 E. R. 3d M. Bs '83 83	400 do 13¼
1,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs. s10 73	100 do 13⅜
500 Hud. R. R. 1st M. 97	375 do 13½
2,000 Harlem R. 2d M. 73	50 do 13⅝
3,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs. 94	100 Harlem R. R pref. 24
3,000 do 94¼	5 Third ave. R. R. 95
1,000 do 94½	10 Sixth-ave R. R. 104½
6,000 LaC.&M L G Bs. 35¼	5 N. H. & Hart. R. R. 118
13,000 do 35	50 Clev. & Pitts. R. R. 11⅝
15 National Bank 110	300 Reading Railroad 60
5 Metropolitan Bank. 104¼	800 do 60⅜
10 Marine Bank 85	200 do s10 60⅛
8 Imp. & Traders'B'k. 100	1150 do 60¼
12 Continental Bk 98	165 M. Cent. Railroad 73
150 Canton Co. 24	100 do b30 73½
150 do b60 24½	50 M. So. & N Ia R.R. 28½
25 Cum. Coal Co. 20	50 do b30 28⅝
200 do 19½	255 do 28
575 do 19	300 do 27¾
15 Pac. M. S. Co. 71	250 do 27⅞
160 do 70	50 do s15 27¾
100 do s10 70	100 do s10 27½
100 Cary Improv't Co. 9¼	25 M. S. & N. I. pref. 54½
100 do b60 9½	50 do b30 55
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s3 90	200 do 54
100 do b10 90	85 Panama Railroad 106
50 do b30 90	100 Gal. & Chi. R.R. s60 92
350 do 89⅞	15 do 92¼
200 do b30 89¾	40 do 92⅜
100 do s10 89⅞	100 do 92⅝
100 do 89¾	100 do 92¾
50 do b10 89⅞	50 do b10 92¾
150 do 89¼	100 do b60 93¼
1150 do 89	200 Cle. & Tol. R.R. 49½
100 do b60 88½	250 do b30 50
100 do b30 89¼	400 do b30 49
600 Erie Railroad 29	200 do b30 48¾
100 do b15 29	800 do 48¾
150 do 29¼	100 Chic. & Rock I. R. 84
285 do 29½	400 do 83
915 do 29¾	110 do 83½
50 do 29⅞	50 do b10 83½
200 do b10 30	100 do s10 83½
150 do b15 30	103 Mill. & Miss. R. 37½
510 do 30	350 do 37
200 do b30 30¼	40 La Crosse & Mill R. 10¾
30 Ill. Cent. Railroad. 99½	350 do 10⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Missouri St. 6s 83⅞	125 Erie Railroad 29⅛
1,000 Ill Cen. R. R. Bs. 94½	250 do 29¾
3,000 LaCe.& M L G B. 35	150 do b30 30
63 American Ex Bk. 105½	100 do b15 30
10 Pacific Mail St. Co. 70	200 do s30 29¼
10 do 69¾	100 do s3 29½
100 Cary Imp't Co 9	200 do 29
100 do b60 9¼	200 do 28½
150 Canton Co 24	100 do s30 28¾
100 do b60 24½	50 Hud. River R. R 30½
100 Cumb. Coal Co. 20¼	150 do 30¾
100 Reading Railroad 59	150 do 31
200 do b10 59	45 do 31¼
700 do 58	100 do b10 31
50 Mich. Cent. R. R 71½	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R. s60 27
50 N. Y. Cen. R.R. 90	60 do 27½
100 do s10 90	10 do 27¼
50 do b30 90	100 do s60 26¾
60 do 89½	200 do 26½
50 do b30 89¾	150 Panama R. R 105¾
100 do s60 89	70 Gal & Chic. R. R. 92
100 do 89¾	100 do 91¾
50 M.S.&N Ia.pf.sk. b30 55	100 Cleve. & Tol. R R. 47¼
50 do 53	250 Chic. & Rk Is.R b30 83
75 do 52½	25 do b60 83
100 do 52	25 do 82
50 do b15 53	100 do b10 82
100 do b60 53¼	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Marshall County, Ill, 6s	Flat 50
$5,000 Peru and Indianapolis 1st M. Bs	Flat 37½
$3,000 Lake Erie and Wabash 1st M. Bs	Flat 50
$2,000 New-Jersey Cen. R R. 1st M	Int. add. 90
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 8s	Int. add. 43¾
$5,000 Chic. City 6 ₽ ct Water Loan	Int. add. 83½
$26,000 Cleveland Pittsburg R. R. 7s	Int. add. 40
$1,000 New-Jersey Central R. R. 7s	Int. add. 84
$2,000 Milwaukee and Horicon R.R. 8s	Int. add. 49
$2,000 Louisiana 6s	Int. add. 90¼
$2,300 New-York City 5s	Int. add. 92¾
$2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 82¾
$3,000 Brooklyn City 6s	Int. add. 95
$3,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. 7s	Int. add. 34¼
$2,000 Watertown City, Wis, 8s	Int. add. 35
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	99½
10 shares Bank of New-York	109½
5 shares Bank of the Republic	117½
10 shares Bank of the Republic	116½
17 shares National Bank	110
10 shares Williamsburg City Bank	105
8 shares Hanover Bank	88
40 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Co.	115¾
1,000 shares Brooklyn City Railroad	97½
100 shares New-York and Harlem Railroad	13½
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad	10⅞
66 shares Chicago, St. Paul and F. du Lac R. R.	4¾
40 shares Nassau Bank	98½
10 shares Nassau Bank	98¾
20 shares Marine Bank	85½
2 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	119
40 shares St Mark's Fire Insurance Co.	114¾
24 shares Metropolitan Bank	104¾
20 shares Atlantic Bank (hyp.)	64
50 shares East River Bank (hyp.)	48½
969 shares Mechanics' Bank Association (hyp.)	50@50¼
50 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co. (hyp.)	91½
300 shares Harlem Gas Co., (hyp)	75¼@80
100 shares Chicago, St. Paul and F. du Lac R.R.	6½
36 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	69½
25 shares Artizans' Bank	81¼
250 shares Manhattan Gas Co	121

WEDNESDAY, March 10—P. M.

The market for Money to-day is without variation from yesterday's report. Nearly all the large Banks report a moderate inquiry. As no mail steamer sails on Saturday, there is nothing doing in Exchange. The Cotton news just telegraphed from Halifax from Liverpool, Feb. 27, will increase confidence in Southern commercial bills, and probably add to the supply of Sterling for the packet of next week. The further development to-day in regard to the Union Bank defalcation noticed in last evening's report is, that BROTHERSON, the defaulting book-keeper, has absconded, and that his supposed confederate, JACOB H. MOTT, is in custody, undergoing legal eximination. One of the MOTT BROS., it will be remembered, bore a somewhat conspicuous part in the bankruptcy of the Knickerbocker Bank, in Eighth-avenue in 1854, of which Bank he was a Director. The exact amount of the present default is not yet made public, if indeed it has been fully ascertained. The affair creates less sensation in the Street than might have been expected, considering that the supposed confederate is not found among the Stock Exchange fraternity, to whom the public seem predisposed to attribute the cause of most of the wrong-doing in that locality.

The Stock Market, as from the report of yesterday is not surprising, has been in the transition state through the day. The dealings have been of a mercurial and unsettled nature; prices surging to and fro from the opening call of the list at the early Board to the final bidding after the adjournment of the Second Board. The lowest points touched on New York Central, Erie, Rock Island, Hudson River, &c., were 1½@2 ₽ cent. below the closing bids on Tuesday afternoon, while the final business this afternoon was in some cases at prices a fraction in advance of those bids, say for Central, 90½; Erie, 30; Rock Island, 82½@83; Hudson River, 31½; Toledo, 47½; Reading, 58¾@59, and others of the Railway share list in proportion. The Bond list sympathized very little in this disturbed condition of prices and left off steady. The Foreign news had no decided influence, though the first report of the English funds, notwithstanding the change of Ministry, and the further rise in Cotton were deemed quite as good as the Street looked for after hearing, by the previous steamer, that Lord PALMERSTON had been defeated on his Refugee bill. The news was but partially published this afternoon. The general market left off firm, with some indications of a stronger support from the *Bulls* who realized at higher prices on Monday.

The movement of the Banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, show a continued gain in Specie, as compared with their previous weekly statements, viz:

	Loans.	Deposits.
New-York, March 6	$105,021,863	$72,379,747
Boston, March 8	50,251,000	19,031,700
Philadelphia, March 8	20,472,166	12,253,282
New-Orleans, Feb. 27	15,063,058	16,222,462
Total	$190,807,087	$119,887,191
Last week	190,881,346	117,999,473
	Specie	Circulation.
New-York, March 6	$32,739,731	$6,854,624
Boston, March 8	7,497,700	5,182,400
Philadelphia, March 8	5,147,615	1,898,352
New-Orleans, Feb. 27	11,061,832	5,524,269
Total	$56,446,878	$19,459,645
Last week	55,033,027	18,763,671

PITTSBURG BANKS—MARCH 8.

	Circulation	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
Bank Pittsburg	$165,366	$500,635	$1,503,375	$593,410
Exchange Bank	573,135	364,262	1,302,263	254,254
M. & M. Bank	86,240	165,599	763,497	189,406
Citizens' Bank	101,820	75,864	547,107	66,638
Mechanics' Bank	122,690	10,843	660,359	112,672
Iron City Bank	40,665	47,760	203,764	72,708
Alleghany Bank	109,805	46,611	330,063	21,704
Totals	$1,189,711	$1,302,604	$5,310,482	$1,310,780
Last week	1,195,526	1,300,103	5,274,842	1,303,966

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 9.

The sales to-day were 14,500 bales at slightly dearer prices; Middling 11c.@11⅛c. Decreased receipts at this port, as compared with last year, 88,500 bales; ditto at all Southern ports 340,000 bales. SUGAR 5¾c.@6⅜c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR $4 25@$4 50. Red WHEAT $1@$1 05; White do, $1 05@$1 20. Yellow CORN 60c. Mess PORK $16. LARD in barrels 9⅛c.@9⅝c. COFFEE firm at 10¾c.@12c. for fair to prime—an advance. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d., to Glasgow 17-32d.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 10.

FLOUR—The market is firm with a fair demand. WHEAT steady at $1 05@$1 08 for Red, and $1 16@$1 25 for White. CORN market firm at 58c.@60c. for White, and 59c.@61c. for Yellow. WHISKY, 20¾c.@21c. PROVISIONS buoyant Mess PORK, $16 87½@$17. LARD, 10c.@10½c. Bulk MEAT, 6¾c.@8¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 10.

FLOUR is quiet. Good WHEAT scarce, and selling at $1 06@$1 08 for red, and $1 28@$1 30 for white. CORN in active demand and firm; sales of 1,000 bushels yellow at 60c.@61c. WHISKY 22c. LARD steady. BUTTER dull; Ohio 11c.@12c.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, March 9.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 2,500 bales at unchanged prices.

MOBILE, Tuesday, March 9.

The sales of COTTON, to day, were 2,500 bales at 11⅝c. for Middling. On Monday, under the influence of the *Europa's* news, prices advanced ⅛c., but to-day a decline of ⅛c. was submitted to.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, March 9.

COTTON—Sales to-day 22,000 bales, mostly on Northern account, at 12c.@12⅜c. for Middling Fair. EXCHANGE—Sterling 6½c.@7c ₽ cent. prem.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 10.

The COTTON market is depressed.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, March 10.

COTTON active. Sales 2,500 bales, at full prices.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DATE.
FOR EUROPE.			
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	March 13
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	March 13
Europa	New York	Liverpool	March 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	March 18
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	March 20
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	March 24
North American	Portland	Liverpool	March 27
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	March 31
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	March 31
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 1
FROM EUROPE.			
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 24
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 24
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 27
North American	Liverpool	Portland	March 3
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	March 3
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	March 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	March 6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	March 10
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	March 10
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Cahawba	New York	Havana	March 13
Star of the West	New York	Aspinwall	March 20

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Portsmouth, &c.—D. Munroe, Lieut. Strong, S. J. Pendleton, lady and 2 children, W. H Knight, John Dudley, Mrs Rowan, servant and child, J. H. Voorhis, D. A. Berry, P. Foley, William Ellis, lady and 2 children, E. Ellis, Miss Jane Purdy, Michael Rosenheim and lady, and 11 in the steerage.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—Jos. Watson, B. M. Sherman and lady, Miss A. Hayes, L. McGettrick, B. M. McGettrick, Mrs Bliss, J. H Richards, Capt. Davis, Mr. Browning, D. Mixer, L. Beekman, D Beekman, Miss M. C. Lawton, J. F. Lewis, B C. Alesworth, E. E. Jackson, W. D. Hammond, and 7 in the steerage.

In steamship Star of the South, for Savannah—J. Smith, Geo. W. Trow, Mrs. A. Carter, S. Lautenbach, C. H. Rikeman, Miss Jane Smith, J. B. Creech, C. W. Smith, P. M. Fleishman, S. Fleishman, Thomas Gorman, and 2 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Canada, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Mr. Atkinson and son, Mrs. Whitney and boy, Mrs Russell, Mr. and Mrs. McAdvy, 2 children and servant, Mr. Blokbam and wife, Mr. Mountsford and wife, Mr. Lechenstein and wife, Miss Lechenstein, Capt Westbrook, Mrs. Arkland, Mrs. Arkald, Messrs. Holmes, Burt, Blake, Grassie, Roberts, Goodwin, Sanborn, Brown, Wicks, Marriott, Foulkes, Barnett, Driggs, Joseph, 2d, Lemessuerer, Rigarson, Amos, Stewart, Kendall, Samuel, Thomas, Escanon, Senor, Escandon, Kayne, Moreno, Kerr, Sadler, Cole, McPherson, Philpot, Astorn, Goddard, Payson, Lambert, Fleming, Young, Munea, Garver, Thomson, McCollough, Bradburne, Hutchings, Osthein, Bernstein, Murphy, Nerden, Islasky, and Mr. Mountford and wife.

In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool—Miss Nani Zadik, Mrs. W. Dougherty, Mr. Nolan and lady, Miss O'Conner, N. Develin and lady, Mr Grinnell and lady, Mr. Bartholemew and lady, Mr. Sereer and lady, Mr. Kach and lady, Mr. Thompson, Miss A Williams, Messrs. Claxton, W. Whitlock, Willmott, McLeod, McDonald, S G Smith, Richmond, Bissell, Arnold, Hogan, Cleghorn, Gordon, Berts, H. Fisher, Legalls, Rogers, Morrison, A. Gougloff, T. Walker, Slibery, F. Carlow, Slattery, Heron.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Miss Suells, Mrs. Bates and 2 children, Major Barnard C. Bergen, S. B. Locke, H. W. Carr, E. W. Edgerton, F W. Thomas, Messrs. Grill, Sissler, Vedowater, Lotriso, Elsy, Elosee, Reinhardt, Neiliance, Bayyard, Beards, Poingini, Penjara, Celestia, Layatilla, Quinto, Miller, Taralintina and lady, Paryin and lady, Bazzamia and lady, Mrs. Howlette, Mrs. Berrina, Mrs Ballard, Mrs. Lester, R. Douglass, J. Purcell, and 25 in the steerage.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mrs Wood and child, Mrs Darrell and child, Elizabeth Murray, Cecelia Riley, Elizabeth Weston.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 19 | Sun sets 6 02 | Moon rises.. 4 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 55 | Gov. Island 5 44 | Hell Gate... 7 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, March 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth and Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford & Tileston; Star of the South, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. Torrance.

Ships Coringa, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool, Barclay & Livingston; Constitution, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Bark Our Union, Kent, Constantinople, Jos. Perkins & Co.; H. V. Van Paulo, De Groot, Rotterdam, Holmboe & Salem.

Brigs Rush, Beals, Gibraltar, Giro & Francia; Gladiator, (Br.,) Salter, Halifax, J. S Whitney & Co.

Schooners Lane, Halsey, Falmouth, Ja., A. H. Soloman; L. P. Smith, Cohen, Wilmington, J. Smith; S. A. Appleton, Smith, Boston, J. Nickeson.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool Feb. 24, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Schr. Southern Belle, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with mdse to D. C. Murray.

Steamer Memphis, Watson, Charleston 3½ days, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced heavy gales from N. E., with rain and snow, the entire passage. On the 7th inst., at 6 P M., off Cape Hatteras, passed steamship Columbia, hence for Charleston.

Ship Underwriter, Roberts, Jan 23, with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to Chas. Carow. Feb. 11, Robert Mann, a seaman, fell overboard and was lost. Has experienced a succession of heavy westerly gales. March 9, at 6 P. M., 30 miles east of Sandy Hook, saw steam frigate Niagara, hence for England.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Watlington, Hamilton, (Ber.,) Feb. 24, in ballast to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has been 10 ds. N. of the Gulf Stream, with heavy N. W. gales and snow.

Barkantine Chas Keen, Chattin, Galveston Feb. 6, with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co. Has experienced heavy weather.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day, from westward, mild and clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall; Marion, Foster, Charleston; Star of the South, (screw,) Lyon, Savannah; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c.

Ship Black Warrior, Murphy, San Francisco. Barks Magdalena, Cousins, Cape Palmas; Sartelle, Dennis, Bavana; Col. Ledyard, Beckwith, Apalachicola. Brig Europa, (Br.,) Francis, Malta and Gibraltar.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 10—Arr. steamships Wm. Jenkins, Hallett, Baltimore; Palmetto, Baker, Philadelphia.

WOOD'S HOLE, March 10, 4 P. M.—Passing, steamer R. B. Forbes, with ship John Land in tow, from New-Bedford for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 9—Arrived, barks A. C. Brewer, from Boston; Francis Barrett, from Richmond. 10th, arrived, ships Alice Monroe, Liverpool; Frank Hannie, Bath; General Taylor, Boston.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER CANADA, AT HALIFAX.]

Arrived from New-York—26th, Switzerland, at Liverpool; "Schlosses," at Cowes.

Arrived from New-Orleans—21st, Gerhard, in the Texel; 10th, Hampden at Cadiz; 22d, Echo, and Illustrious, at Belfast; 8th, Panchita, at Barcelona; 9th, Rosa, Polar, and Valparaiso, at Barcelona.

Sailed for New-York—24th, Lotus, from Marseilles; 24th, American Congress, from London; 6th, Wm. Patterson, from Malaga.

Sailed for New-Orleans—24th, Africa, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—24th, Hesper, from Pill.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrived from New-York—Jan. 3, Myrtle, at Hong Kong.

Sailed for Boston—Dec. 26, Annie Buckman, from Singapore.

Sailed for New-York—Dec. 24, Augusta, from Amoy; Jan. 6, Endeavor, from Shanghae; Dec. 27, Hydra, from Macao; Dec. 31, Mandarin, from Shanghae.

Passed the Straits of Sunda—Dec. 9, Alfred Hill, from Foo-chow foo for New York; Dec 8, Cygnet, from Manila for New York; Dec. 31, Florence Nightingale, from Shanghae for New-York; Dec. 14, Intrepid, from Shanghae for New-York; Norseman, from Macao for New-York; ships-of-war Minnesota, Mississippi, Portsmouth, and San Jacinto.